SOCIAL SCIENCES

The CRISIS

July, 1945 • Fifteen Cents

A POPULAR SINGER

Morgan Smith

BOOKS ABOUT NEGROES

SOJOURNER TRUTH, God's Faithful Pilgrim — 1.00
by Arthur Huff Fauset

BLACK FOLK: Then and Now (History of Negro Race) — 3.75
by W. E. B. DuBois

NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY — 4.25
by Carter G. Woodson

SHARECROPPERS ALL — 3.00
by Ira de A. Reid and Arthur Raper

SEX AND RACE, Vol. I — 3.25

SEX AND RACE, Vol. II — 3.50

SEX AND RACE, Vol. III — 3.90

(The Three Volumes—$10.30)

FROM SUPERMAN TO MAN — 1.50

100 AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO — .50
by J. A. Rogers — Cloth 1.00

NEGRO FOLK TALES FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY GRADES — 1.10

NEGRO ART MUSIC AND RHYME FOR YOUNG FOLKS — 1.10
by Helen Adele Whiting

THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.15
by Jane D. Shackelford

FOR MY PEOPLE — 2.00
by Margaret Walker

BEST STORIES OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR — 2.50
by Benjamin Brawley

MARIAN ANDERSON — 2.50
by Kosti Vehamen

IT WAS NOT MY WORLD — 1.00
by Dedrick Jenkins

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO — 2.75
edited by W. E. DuBois and Guy Johnson

NEGROES IN BRAZIL — 4.50
by Donald Pierson

AMERICAN NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS — 4.50

NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE U. S. — .15

THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR — .15

NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION — .15

NEGRO IN THE ABOLITIONST MOVEMENT — .15
by Herbert Aptheker

TO STEM THIS TIDE (Race Riots in the U. S. A.) paper — .50
by Charles S. Johnson

A TIME FOR GREATNESS — 2.50
by Herbert Agar

ANGEL MO AND HER SON ROLAND HAYES — 2.75
by MacKinley Helm

THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA — 2.50
Virginia Writers Project

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE — 1.00
by Robert L. Jack

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (An American Biography) — 3.50
by Rackham Holt

THE FREE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA (1740-1860) — 4.00
by John Franklin

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN — 3.00
by Carey McWilliams

LITTLE BROWN BABY — 1.50
by Bertha Laurence Dumbar (Selected by Bertha Rodgers)

RAILROAD TO FREEDOM — 2.50
by Hildegard H. Swift

INVISIBLE EMPIRE (History of the Ku Klux Klan) — 3.50
by Stanley F. Horn

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, SCIENTIST — 2.50
by Shirley Graham & George Lipscomb

FROM CAPTIVITY TO FAME. The Story of George W. Carver — 2.00
by Raleigh H. Merritt

FREEDOM ROAD (A Novel) — 2.75
by Howard Fast

DEEP RIVER (A Novel) — 3.00
by Henrietta Buckmaster

RENDEZVOUS WITH AMERICA (Poems) — 2.00
by Melvin B. Tolson

THE TWAIN SHALL MEET (Poems) — 1.10
by Irene West

DEEP SOUTH — 4.50
by Allison Davis & Burleigh Gardner

NEGROES OF AFRICA — 3.15
by Maurice Delafosse

JIM CROW JOINS UP — 2.50
by Ruth Danenhower Wilson

A RISNG WIND — 2.00
by Walter White

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS — 3.50
edited by Rayford W. Logan

THE WINDS OF FEAR (A Novel of the South of 1944) — 2.50
by Hodding Carter

CITIZEN TOUSSAINT — 3.00
by Ralph Korngold

THE BOOKS OF AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS — 3.50
by J. Weldon and Rosamond Johnson

WITHOUT BITTERNESS (Study of Africa and Postwar World) — 3.00
by A. A. Nwafor Orizu

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY — 2.00
by W. E. B. Du Bois

AN ANTHOLOGYY OF AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE — .95
edited by Sylvestre C. Watkins

SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE SOLDIERS — 2.50
by Margaret Halsey

HAITI OUR NEIGHBOR (A political play) — 2.00
by Henri Ch. Rosemond

FATHER OF THE BLUES (An autobiography) — 3.00
by W. C. Handy

NEGRO MAKERS OF HISTORY — 2.15
by Carter G. Woodson

COMPLETE POEMS OF DUNBAR — 3.00

CHARACTERISTICS OFF THE AMERICAN NEGRO — 4.00
by Otto Klineburg

PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION — 3.50
by Charles S. Johnson

THE MYTH OF THE NEGRO PAST — 4.00
by Melville J. Herskovits

THE NEGRO'S SHARE — 4.50
by Richard Sterner

THIRTEEN AGAINST THE ODDS — 2.75
by Edwin R. Embree

STRANGE FRUIT (Novel) — 2.75
by Lillian Smith

1944 BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CRISIS — ea. 3.50
(Limited quantity)

SELECTIONS FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS — .35
edited by Philip S. Foner

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN EX-COLORED MAN — 2.50
by James Weldon Johnson

AMERICAN NEGROES (A Handbook) — 1.00
by Edwin R. Embree

HARRIET TUBMAN — 3.25
by Earl Conrad

NEGRO CARAVAN (Omnibus of Negro Literature)—DeLuxe Ed. 4.50

BROWN AMERICANS — 2.75
by Edwin R. Embree

RISING ABOVE COLOR — 1.50
by Philip Henry Lotz

ORGANIZED LABOR & THE NEGRO — 3.50
by Herbert R. Northrup — Paper Ed. 1.50

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK (1944) — 3.50
edited by Florence Murray

PLAY SONGS OF THE DEEP SOUTH — 2.15
by Altona Trent-Jones

UNSUNG AMERICANS SUNG — Boards 3.50
edited by W. C. Handy

BLACK BOY — 2.50
by Richard Wright

TRAGIC GROUND — 2.50
by Erskine Caldwell

For Other Books By or About Negroes Consult Us. Orders Filled Promptly

THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP

69 FIFTH AVENUE — **NEW YORK 3, N. Y.**

1867 1945

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in The Nation's Capital

A COMPLETE EDUCATION ON ONE CAMPUS, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL

College of Liberal Arts
Graduate School
School of Music
School of Law
College of Medicine
School of Engineering and Architecture
College of Pharmacy
College of Dentistry
School of Religion
Summer School

FULLY ACCREDITED

NATIONAL DEFENSE COURSES UNDER SUPERVISION OF UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION (Free)
ATHLETICS — R. O. T. C.
STUDENT GOVERNMENT
DEBATING

250 Teachers • 4,196 Students
11,310 Alumni • 26 Buildings

Registration

SPRING QUARTER–March 28, 1945
SUMMER QUARTER–June 12, 1945—First Term
July 17, 1945—Second Term

A Unit of the Army Specialized Training Program is established at Howard University in Medicine

For Announcements and permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FISK UNIVERSITY

★

African Studies
Christian Service
Community Work Shops
Education
Engineering Physics
Humanities
Music
Natural Sciences
Pre-Medicine
Pre-Nursing
Social Studies

★

For further information address
The Registrar, Nashville 8, Tenn.

College and School News

O. Rudolph Aggrey of Salisbury, N. C., a junior at HAMPTON INSTITUTE, and editor-in-chief of the *Script*, undergraduate newspaper, received the Communications Center award for outstanding work in one of the communications arts during 1944-45. Other awards by the center included prizes given to winners of the Adams Creative Writing contest. First prize went to Miss Julia Moore of Chicago, Ill., for an original poem; second prize to Miss Cecelia Garner of Greensboro, N. C., for an essay; and third prize to Miss Mary Neal of Baltimore, Md., for a short story.

The 1945-recipient of the institute's annual alumni award was Thomas C. Walker, a lawyer of Gloucester County, Va., widely known for his civic and other activities. He graduated from Hampton in 1883.

A gift of $200.00 was presented to the institute on May 27 by the graduating class of the college in the traditional senior chapel service in Ogden Hall. The gift was presented to President Ralph P. Bridgman by Frederick Alston of St. Louis, Mo., president of the class of 1945.

At the seventy-fifth annual commencement of the college on May 28, seventy-six candidates for graduation received certificates, diplomas, and degrees. The sole master's degree was awarded to Ebbie A. Anderson of Elizabeth City, N. C.

Thirty-one instructors from other schools and colleges and fourteen members of the regular teaching staff of the institute compose the instructional faculty of the institute summer school, which opened on June 19. In addition to the instructional staff of the summer school, there are a number of visiting consultants and specialists. The six-week term ends on July 19; the nine-week term on August 22.

The summer school is offering two valuable courses for teachers. Believed to the first of its kind in any Negro college, the summer session is offering a course in the history, scope, and techniques of adult education in the United States. The course is open not only to teachers, but to ministers, extension workers, community leaders, and all others interested in working with adult groups. Teacher of the course is E. Carleton Moore, director of audio-visual aids in the public schools of Hempstead, N. Y., and director of the Nassau Instructional Film Center in Hempstead.

The other course, a workshop in aviation, offers an opportunity for school teachers and others to prepare themselves to teach the principles of aviation to the air-minded pupils of the future.

Seventeen publications of the Yale University Press have been presented by Yale to the Collis P. Huntington Library at Hamp-

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Atlanta, Georgia

The outstanding Negro Theological Seminary in America for the training of ministers and other Christian workers

COURSES OF STUDY

1. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and open to college graduates.
2. Those leading to the degree of Master of Religious Education, and open to women college graduates.
3. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education, and open to women who have had at least two years of college training, and who desire to be trained for Christian Service.
4. The Department of Missions provides training for men and women for service in the Foreign Missionary Field.

For further information write:
PRESIDENT J. W. HAYWOOD
Gammon Theological Seminary
9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia

A DISTINCTIVE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

For Catalog and Information Write
Director of Admissions
BENNETT COLLEGE
Box 1589H Greensboro, N. C.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

CLASS "A" COLLEGE
COURSES OFFERED LEADING TO BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
— IN —

AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
COMMERCIAL DIETETICS
MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
VETERINARY MEDICINE

Certificates and Diplomas in Commercial Dietetics, and Special Trade Courses
Special Courses Offered in Vocational Rehabilitation for Veterans
Graduate Study • Summer School • U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps

Summer School Begins June 4, 1945
Fall Quarter Begins September 10, 1945

F. D. PATTERSON, President
for Information Address: THE REGISTRAR
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALABAMA

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS

An Institution for Men and Women Who Desire To Learn and to Lead—to Learn With Thoroughness and to Lead With Wisdom and Understanding

For Information address
THE REGISTRAR

STORER COLLEGE
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
Seventy-eighth Year
A four-year co-educational college, rich in historic tradition and surroundings of surpassing natural beauty — sixty-five miles northwest from the Nation's Capital.
EDUCATION WITH A SENSE OF DIRECTION
Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in:
Liberal Arts and Science — Commercial
Teacher Training — Subjects
Home Economics — Religion
FOR INFORMATION, *Write:*
RICHARD I. McKINNEY, *President*

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
TEACHING
Exaltation of the Wisest and Best in Negro Life
Administrative, Instructional, Personnel, Business, and Extra-Curricular Activities Determined by This Aim.
A State and Federal Supported Institution. "A" Rated by Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Excellent Physical Plant.
For General Information Write:
THE REGISTRAR
Southern University, Scotlandville, Louisiana

Thorough Secretarial Training
FOR BETTER POSITIONS—AT
Pioneer Business College
Day and Evening Sessions—Individual Instruction
18 MONTH COURSES—Executive Secretarial
12 MONTH COURSES—Senior Secretarial
9-15 MONTH COURSES—Junior Executive For Men
42 WEEK COURSES—Junior Secretarial
9 MONTH COURSES—Stenography—Office Machines
6 MONTH COURSES—Short Stenography or Personnel
3 MONTH COURSES—Victory "for the war effort"
Academic Preparation Included Whenever Necessary
Free Placement Service for Graduate and Alert Students. Surplus of 350 unfilled positions last term.
Supervised dormitory facilities available.
Make reservations for new terms
Summer School begins June 26 and July 5
Fall Term begins—September 11-17
Write The Registrar:
627-29 South Broad Street, Telephone PEN 2935
Philadelphia (47), Pennsylvania
E. RHUDOLPHUS CLEMONS, *President*

Morgan State College
Baltimore, Maryland
(co-educational)
PURPOSE:—
1. To prepare teachers for the secondary schools.
2. To prepare students for advanced work in professional and graduate schools.
3. To prepare students for homemaking.
4. To make available a liberal arts curriculum.
COURSES:—Major fields of study available in English, French, Latin, education, music education, history and political science, sociology and economics, biology, chemistry, Mathematics, home economics, health and physical education.
Other courses available in speech and dramatics, German, philosophy and ethics, commerce and physics.
DEGREES:—The degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science is conferred upon the successful completion of 120 semester hours of work in prescribed courses of study.
ADMISSION:—Graduates of standard and accredited high schools who have satisfactorily completed a minimum of 15 units of work are eligible for admission.
INFORMATION:—For catalogue or detailed information write to the Registrar, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CRISIS
$1.50 A Year
Mention The Crisis to Our Advertisers

ton in memory of the late William Herbert Scoville, a graduate in the class of 1895 at Yale, and former secretary of Hampton Institute.

Winner of first place in Hampton's annual art scholarship competition for high school students was Miss Martha McNeil, a student of the Booker T. Washington high school in Columbia, S. C. Miss McNeil will receive a two-hundred-dollar scholarship to study at Hampton next year. Second place in the high school competition went to Nathan A. Brockington, Jr., of Armstrong high school in Washington, D. C., who will also receive a two-hundred-dollar scholarship for study at Hampton.

The college art composition award was won by Samuel Millings of Greensboro, N. C., a freshman at the college and he will receive a similar scholarship for further study at the institute.

New dean of women at the college is Mrs. Faith Jefferson Jones, well-known social worker. During her professional career in Chicago and Cook county, Ill., Mrs. Jones held case work, supervisory, and administrative posts in private and public social agencies, and was active in civic affairs in Chicago. Mrs. Jones is the wife of the late Dewey R. Jones, Rosenwald Fellow and prominent newspaperman.

Hampton is conducting a resident graduate study center in collaboration with the University of Miami and the Dade county board of public instruction in the Booker T. Washington high school of Miami, Florida. The center, which opened on June 11, is under the direction of L. F. Palmer, professor of education at Hampton. Courses are being taught by a staff of Negro and white instructors, and representatives of both racial groups are serving on the advisory committee and as consultants.

Twenty-eight graduates received degrees and diplomas at the seventy-eighth annual commencement of St. Augustine's College on May 30. The commencement speaker was Dr. Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at Duke University.

The School of Dentistry of the Meharry Medical College was named on June 1 as one of the dental schools on the approved list of the American Dental Association.

Commencement exercises were held at Delaware State College on June 4 at which time twenty-nine graduates received degrees.

WILEY COLLEGE
Marshall, Texas
COEDUCATIONAL
CLASS A — COLLEGE
(Under Auspices of Methodist Church)
Courses leading to A. B. & B. S. degrees in
The Arts & Sciences—Home Economics
Education —Music
Summer School—1945
(Two Sessions)
June 11 • August 17
E. C. McLEOD, President
For Information write:
Registrar, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio
Incorporated in 1858 Co-educational
•
Accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and American Association of Teachers Colleges
•
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
College of Education and Industrial Arts
University Laboratory High School
Theological Seminary; R.O.T.C., ESMDT
•
Distinguished for Training in Leadership
For information write The Registrar

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT
"Our whole curriculum is community-centered" is the philosophy of this institution, which is making an educational experiment that is being watched by educators of the whole country. This experiment provides a high degree of individual attention to the student's individual problems, a "bloc plan" of study instead of the usual concurrent program of varied subjects, and an extensive use of visual teaching aids.
Lemoyne College
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

CLARK COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
A coeducational college of Liberal Arts and Sciences, granting the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Science in Home Economics degrees.
A college with a completely new physical plant, unusually comfortable and beautiful boarding facilities, and modern equipment for a high grade of academic work. For over seventy-five years Clark College has offered superior educational advantages to Negro Youth.
James P. Brawley, *President*

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
School of Medicine, Dentistry, Dental Hygiene and Nurse Training
For information write
The Registrar, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee

DOWNINGTOWN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Downingtown, Pennsylvania
is seeking
A COMMANDANT OF BOYS
A single man with army experience preferred
A SECRETARY TO THE PRINCIPAL
A young woman with college degree
Salaries include full maintenance
J. H. N. Waring, Jr., Principal
Telephone, Downingtown 335

Atlanta University
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
A Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Offering Work Leading to the Master Degree
School of Library Service
Class A Rating with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States
For Bulletin, Address THE REGISTRAR

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
of Missouri
Founded 1866 — North Central Association
College of Arts and Sciences
Jefferson City
Teacher Training — Mechanic Arts
Music — Music Education
Home Economics — Agriculture
Business Administration — Physical Education
Special Courses for Returning Servicemen
The School of Law.....St. Louis
The School of Journalism.....Jefferson City
The Graduate School.....Jefferson City
The Registrar—Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia
CLASS A COLLEGE
MODERN EQUIPMENT
ABLE FACULTY
Exceptionally qualified to prepare young men to enter the fields of religion, medicine, dentistry, law, teaching, social work, government service, accounting, business and technology. Famous within recent years for the significant places of leadership achieved by its graduates. Intellect and character equally stressed.
For further information address
THE REGISTRAR

XAVIER UNIVERSITY of LOUISIANA
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
College of Arts and Sciences, including:
College of Liberal Arts
Department of Fine Arts
Department of Music
College of Sciences
Pre-Medical School
Department of Home Economics
School of Education, including
Department of Physical Education
College of Pharmacy
School of Social Service
Summer School
For further information, write to:
THE REGISTRAR, Xavier University
Washington Avenue and Pine Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dr. W. H. Lemmel, superintendent of schools, Wilmington, Del., delivered the commencement address.

In cooperation with the National Home Missions Council of North America, a school for town and country ministers was held at the college June 25-30. Theme of the six-day session was "The Kingdom of God in the Countryside."

Seventy-eighth annual commencement of MORGAN STATE COLLEGE was held on June 4 at which time eighty-four graduates received degrees. The address was delivered by Governor Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland.

Seventy-eighth annual commencement of STORER COLLEGE was held on June 4. The address was delivered by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College.

First annual Honors' Day was held at Storer on May 11 at which time honors were presented for scholarship recognition and contest, progress, and athletic awards were made. The address was delivered by Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE'S seventy-eighth annual commencement was held on June 5, at which time fifteen degrees were conferred. The address was delivered by A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Roland Hayes, "the dean of American tenors," was recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of laws at the college commencement.

President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse is quoted at length in the recent book, *A Great Time to be Alive,* by Harry Emerson Fosdick, the noted clergyman.

Opportunities for veterans of World War II who plan to continue their education have been outlined in a pamphlet published at Morehouse, which will be mailed on request to all who are interested. Veterans who are high school graduates may apply for admission; others who wish to enter will need a recommendation from a principal, or be subjected to examination by the college.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers College, delivered the commencement address at the SPELMAN COLLEGE commencement on June 6, at which time approximately seventy young women received the bachelor's degree.

Sixtieth annual commencement of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was held on June 4, with Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board, as the speaker. Bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees were conferred upon one hundred eighty-one candidates. Five candidates received the mas-

CHEYNEY
STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA
is a fully accredited member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges
PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
1—Elementary Education:
(Primary Grades 1-3).....B.S. Degree
2—Elementary Education:
(Intermediate Grades 4-8).....B.S. Degree
3—Home Economics:
(Elementary and High School)...B.S. Degree
4—Industrial Arts:
(Elementary and High School)...B.S. Degree
Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania
Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission
For further information and catalog write for
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, President
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
Est. 1886
CLASS A FOUR YEAR COLLEGE
Prepare For Post-War Leadership
Degrees offered in
ARTS AND SCIENCES
HOME ECONOMICS — AGRICULTURE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
EDUCATION
Summer Session, Registration June 18
For information write to:
R. B. ATWOOD, President

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)
Co-educational Institution of High Rating
2 UNITS
College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
Highly Trained Faculty and First Class Equipment
For information write
H. L. McCrory . . . . . *President*

BUTLER COLLEGE
1905 Tyler, Texas 1944
Located in the heart of East Texas
The Rose Garden of America
A Four Year Co-Educational College
Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in:
Liberal Arts and Sciences
Home Economics — Agriculture
Music — Theology
Business Administration
•
For information write
I. Jackson, President
Mrs. M. B. Hunter, Registrar

1866 1944
RUST COLLEGE
POLICY—Co-Educational.
COURSES—Quarter-hour credit system. Liberal Art. Elementary and Advanced Courses in Education. Pre-Medical Home Economics. Music and Business.
FACULTY—University trained.
For further information write:
L. M. McCoy, Pres., Holly Springs, Miss.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE
KNOXVILLE 16, TENNESSEE
High in foothills of Great Smokies
"Where many enter to learn, and depart to serve"
1945-46 Schedule
Fall Term Begins September 18, 1945
Winter Term Begins January 2, 1945
Spring Term Begins March 21, 1945
•
COURSES
Arts and Sciences, Homemaking, School of Music, E.S.M.W.T., Pre-Medical, Pre-Theological and Pre-Legal, Teacher Training
For Information write
WM. LLOYD IMES, President
DAVID KING CHERRY, Dean

TRAIN FOR POST-WAR JOBS
BEREAN SCHOOL
CO-EDUCATION - MODERATE TUITION
State Aided Vocational School
Needle Trades and Business
Day and Night Sessions
Fall Term, October 1, 1945
Register NOW
•
Write for Bulletin
1926-30 South College Avenue
Philadelphia 21, Pa.
Blanche Williams Anderson, *Principal*

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
(Founded in 1883)
Graduate Study Leading to M. A. and M. S. Degrees
Undergraduate Courses Leading to A. B. and B. S. Degrees
in
The Arts and Sciences — Mechanic Arts
Agriculture — Education
Home Economics — Business Administration
Fine Arts, Music and Physical Education
OVER 5,000 GRADUATES
For Further Information, Write
THE REGISTRAR
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
Petersburg, Virginia

1882 **LANE COLLEGE** 1945
Jackson, Tennessee
An Accredited, Co-educational, Liberal Arts College, operating under the auspices of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Standard courses of study leading to A. B. and B. S. degrees. Strong Faculty, wholesome religious environment.
For catalog, and other information write:
Acting President P. R. Shy or The Registrar.

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL AND STUDIO
Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.
We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making Income Tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.
85 WEST 119th ST., New York City — MOnument 2-3493

"LOOK INTO THE FUTURE"
enroll at
HENRIETTA'S BEAUTY & BARBER COLLEGE
"Pride of the South"
1008 Texas Ave. — Shreveport 6, La.

Consult our educational directory for a school or college to fit your needs and your purse.

ter of science degree and three, certificates from the two-year secretarial course.

A group of paintings and prints by students of Spelman, Morehouse, and Clark were recently on exhibit in the exhibition gallery of the Atlanta university library. The work was done in the classes of Mrs. Margery Wheeler Brown, instructor in the fine arts department of Spelman.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY held is seventy-sixth annual commencement on June 4 at which time one hundred and eight degrees were conferred. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, delivered the address.

Randolph Edmonds, nationally known playright and professor of drama at Dillard, is on the staff of the 1945 Atlanta university summer theatre. Miss Abbie Mitchell, noted actress and dramatic soprano, is spending her third session with the summer theatre. Another member of the staff is Miss Wanda F. Perkins of the Spelman department of speech.

A home economic workshop, offering credit toward a master's degree, is being held at the Atlanta university summer school under the direction of Miss Lucy McCormack, professor of home economics education at the University of Kansas, and Mrs. Gladys Scott Reid, a former member of the staff of the Atlanta university laboratory school.

A language workshop, under the direction of Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, chairman of the department of English at the university, is being held for teachers of English during the first session of the university summer school.

First annual concert of the Children's Choir of the laboratory school was given in Howe Memorial Hall of Spelman college on May 20. The choir was organized in February, 1945, from the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the laboratory school by Mrs. Callie Mae Montgomery, the acting principal.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, has been elected as one of the two vice-presidents of The American Council on Education.

Traditional memorial exercises honoring the late Edmund Asa Ware, founder and first president of the university were held at the closing exercises of the laboratory school.

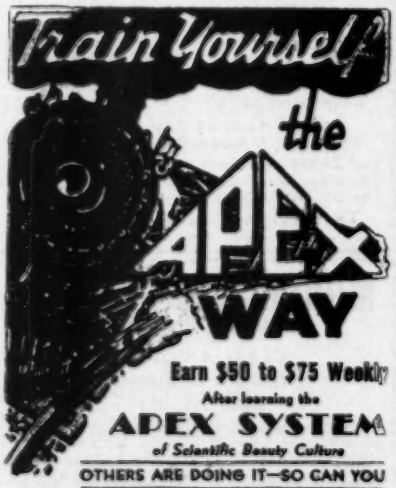
KITTRELL COLLEGE'S commencement was held May 30, with R. E. Lamb, president of Edward Waters college as speaker.

A special English workshop dealing with problems peculiar to southern education and limited to teachers who face such problems is being given by the department of English education of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY from July 2 through August 10.

The workshop is being offered at the re-

SUMMER SESSIONS IN SOCIAL WORK
at the
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
June 11-July 14 — July 16-August 18
Same credit for courses toward the Diploma or Degree as when offered during fall and winter sessions
SPECIAL COURSES IN SOCIAL WORK WITH VETERANS
Member of the American Association of Schools of Social Work
Affiliated with and enjoying all the benefits of regular Atlanta University Summer School
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*
247 Henry Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia

"THERE IS A FORTUNE IN YOUR FINGERS DEVELOP THEM"
Beauty Culture can give you immediate steady work — Good pay and unlimited opportunities.
MILADY'S SCHOOL OF BEAUTY CULTURE
offers a thorough and complete course in all branches.
Write today for information
3901a EASTON AVE., ST. LOUIS 13, MO.



Earn $50 to $75 Weekly
After learning the
APEX SYSTEM
of Scientific Beauty Culture
OTHERS ARE DOING IT—SO CAN YOU
YOUR success in life depends upon your own efforts, you have the ability to make an independent living, so here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it.
COST OF COURSE REASONABLE — SMALL DOWN PAYMENT — BALANCE WEEKLY — APEX COLLEGE DIPLOMAS AWARDED
APEX BEAUTY COLLEGE
New York — Chicago — Washington — Newark
Philadelphia — Richmond — Atlantic City — Atlanta
Baltimore — Brooklyn
For further information write
Apex College, 200 W. 135th St., New York City
ENROLL NOW!

Send your copy of THE CRISIS to a friend

quest of the Cooperative Negro College Study and the Secondary School Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Reported on the "Roll of Honor" of PENN STATE as missing in action is F/O Carl J. Woods, '45. Pilot of a P-51, he was last seen over the Adriatic Sea during an escort mission.

An education and economic stabilization conference was held at BISHOP COLLEGE on May 16. The conference was conducted in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration upon the suggestion of Ernest E. Neal of the Dallas, Texas, OPA division.

A festival of fine arts was held at HOWARD UNIVERSITY May 3-5. Modern painting, modern dances, music, and seminars were features of the program.

Sixty-three students made the winter-quarter honor roll at the ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE. The junior class placed first with twenty-two students; the seniors second, with fifteen; and the freshmen and sophomore next with thirteen each.

Thirty-five graduates were awarded the professional certificate of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK with twenty-five, a record number, receiving the master of social work degree from Atlanta university upon recommendation of the faculty of the School of Social Work. Eighteen of the graduates are already working in the social work field in such centers as Providence, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; New York City; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Montclair and Jersey City, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbia, S. C.; and Dallas, Texas.

A special feature of the School of Social Work this summer was a five-day institute, June 25-29, on social work with veterans. The readjustment of the soldier to civilian life, emotional problems of veterans, legal rights and benefits, and set-up and services of the Veterans Administration were among the features of the institute.

Thirty-fourth annual commencement of NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE was held on June 4, at which time ninety-six graduates received degrees. Five of the ninety-six seniors graduated with honors. They were Fannie E. Caino of Durham, N. C.; Doris Omega Sharpe of Burlington, N. C.; Marian Lucia James of Camden, S. C.; Mrs. Mary Austin Tate of Goldsboro, N. C.; and Ella L. Parham of Durham, N. C. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate church, of New York City, delivered the address.

Seventieth annual commencement of KNOXVILLE COLLEGE was held on June 11, with Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, as speaker. A feature of the commencement was the presentation of Mrs. Omega King, of Chicago, an alumna of the college, in a song recital as third and final performer in the guest artist series of 1944-45.

Goal of the college in the United Negro College Fund drive is $8,000 and the college president announces encouraging news in regard to work toward this sum.

Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is one of thirty-three distinguished alumni of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO awarded citations of merit at the alumni assembly June 9. Nationally recognized as a sociologist and consultant in race relations, Mr. Johnson is president of the Southern Sociological Society this year. In addition to his duties as chairman of the department of social sciences at Fisk, he is director for race relations of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the American Missionary Association division of the board of home missions of the Congregational and Christian churches, and a consultant of the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago, Ill.

Justice Francis E. Rivers, of New York City, delivered the commencement address at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) on June 5.

At its fortieth annual graduation exercises on June 14, DOWNINGTOWN presented its seventeenth in a series of original pageants in place of the conventional commencement speaker.

Sixty-fourth annual spring commencement convocation of BISHOP COLLEGE was held May 25, with Dr. Theodore S. Boone, pastor of the King Solomon Baptist church, Detroit, Mich., as speaker.

United States Senator Theodore Francis Greene of Rhode Island delivered the commencement address at the fiftieth annual convocation exercises of the WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on May 27.

President Judson L. Cross of TOUGALOO COLLEGE has announced the completion of his college's seventy-fifth anniversary building fund project. The project was inaugurated in March of 1944 to raise $75,000 for a new women's dorimtory. Some of the larger donors were The American Missionary Association, which offered $25,000 when the other $50,000 was raised; the Massachusetts Women's Home Missionary Union, $25,000; and gifts from organizations and individuals ranged all the way from $1.00 to $10,000.00. Tougaloo College alumni contributed $2,000.

Commencement exercises of the college were held May 29, with Rev. Noble Strong Elderken, of the First Congregational Church, Akron, Ohio, as speaker.

In an effort to increase milk consumption as a health protective measure in the colleges of North Carolina, the North Carolina Student Health Association offered an award to all colleges serving milk during the past school year to the student body as often as three times a week. The award was made possible by the National Dairy Council through the Durham Dairy Council.

Some of the schools which received the award were Shaw, North Carolina College, Fayetteville Teachers, St. Augustine, Bennett, Kittrell, A. & T. College, Barber-Scotia, Lincoln Academy, Palmer Memorial Institute, and Winston-Salem Teachers.

New president of ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE is William H. Pipes, formerly of Southern university.

THE Y. W. C. A. TRADE SCHOOL

(Licensed by the State of New York)

SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS SCHOOL
PRACTICAL NURSING SCHOOL
DRESSMAKING and DESIGNING SCHOOL
BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOL

— Classes in —

MILLINERY
GARMENT MACHINE OPERATING
ENGLISH-ARITHMETIC

INQUIRE and REGISTER for DAY or EVENING SESSIONS

179 West 137th Street • New York 30, N Y. • AUdubon 3-1000

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

A Class A College with a graduate School of Religion. Courses leading to Bachelor's degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, religion, education, and religious education.

Seminary offering degree of B.D.

JOHN M. ELLISON, *President*

For information address the President or the Dean of the College, Va. Union University, Richmond 20, Virginia.

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: ROY WILKINS

Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allen Neilson, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Vol. 52, No. 7 Whole Number 415

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1945

COVER Page

Miss Ann Cornell of Jersey City, N. J.

EDITORIALS 193

HOUSING IN OUR DEMOCRACY

By Frank R. Crosswaith 194

NEGRO SERVICE MEN IN SOUTH PACIFIC

A page of pictures 196

COLOR AND THE CHICAGO YMCA

By Ben Segal 197

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT

News from the Branches and Youth Councils 198-203

BOOK REVIEWS 203-205

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York* 3, *N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1945 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED WITH THIS COPY SEND IT TO A BOY IN CAMP

•

NOTICE TO READERS

In cooperation with the War Production Board in the conservation of paper we have, in order not to exceed our paper quota, reduced this issue of *The Crisis* to 24 pages.

•

NEXT MONTH

The August issue will be the thirty-fourth annual education number, containing pictures, news, stories and statistics on the Negro college graduates of 1945. We also plan to carry an article by Reid E. Jackson, of Southern university, entitled "Education in Black."

•

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Frank R. Crosswaith is general organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and a member of the New York City Housing Authority. J. A. Rogers is the well-known writer and journalist and the author of *Sex and Race*. Ben Segal was formerly a student at the Central YMCA College and president of their student body when he graduated in 1940. He has also been on the staff of the ILGWU, and he is now a member of the education committee of the Council for Equal Job Opportunity in Philadelphia, Pa.

•

Cover picture last month was by the Harlem photographer Bill Anderson, who specializes in taking children's pictures.

•

Editorials

FEPC

THIS is being written before the final action by Congress on the Fair Employment Practice Committee, but although there is a chance that the Senate may restore the budget item stricken out by the House, the chance is slim. Unless the Senate acts and the House concurs in conference, the FEPC will go out of existence June 30.

Despite the strong statement of President Truman in support of FEPC, Dixie Democrats in the House were joined by enough northern Republicans to chop the FEPC item of $599,000 from the War Agencies appropriation bill.

Not satisfied with cutting out the present FEPC, the House Rules committee refused to report out the bill for a permanent FEPC which it has had since February. Unless this bill can be brought out by a discharge petition containing 218 signatures, Negroes and other minority workers will be left to the tender mercies of prejudiced employers and unions as they seek work in the post-war period.

Congressmen may not realize it, but by their actions they are laying the basis for increased racial tensions, friction, and violence. We say we are fighting this war for more democracy, for equality of opportunity, for security and peace for all people. Yet we tell our Negro veterans and their families that the government is not concerned with their economic fate, and that if employers and unions choose to discriminate between citizens in search of jobs, the government will do nothing. The right to work is the right to live. Take it away or circumscribe it and trouble is inevitable.

Republicans and FEPC

THIS seems a good time to mention once more the role of the Republicans on Fair Employment Practice legislation.

The one bright spot in the Republican record is furnished by New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey who sponsored and guided to victory the first state FEPC law in the nation. All credit should go to Mr. Dewey, not only because his action is in sharp contrast to that of his party elsewhere, but because apparently he believes in the legislation and intends to make it work.

But the Republican party did not follow Mr. Dewey's example in the Empire state. The party members have choked, blocked, delayed, tricked, sidetracked and killed FEPC bills wherever they have been introduced, both in state legislatures and in Washington. The record to date indicates that the Republicans took the lead in killing FEPC in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California. In New Jersey the GOP pushed to one side a strong bill sponsored by the Democrats and passed a very weak substitute of their own. Indiana also has a very weak bill.

In Pennsylvania Republican Governor Martin played a leading role in killing the bill. In California the Republican members of the legislature dilly-dallied with the bill, bottled it in committee, and then Republican Mayor Lapham of San Francisco delivered the death blow in a statement explaining why he was vetoeing a city council resolution urging the legislature to pass the bill.

In Washington, as everyone knows, it was the northern Republicans who joined with the Dixie Democrats to kill FEPC. Without the GOP, the southerners would have fumed and sputtered—and lost. With the GOP, they won.

Next year many Congressmen and Senators will be up for election. It would be well for Negro voters to examine all of them on their record on FEPC, especially the Republicans who have cried so long that they are the "friends" of the Negro. No man, Democrat or Republican, who does not want Negroes to have a fair chance at a job and promotion, is a friend of the race.

Succession in the Presidency

THERE is particular interest for Negroes in President Truman's suggestion that Congress revise the order of succession to the Presidency in the event a President dies and there is, as at present, no Vice President. Mr. Truman would have the Speaker of the House succeed, and then the President *pro tempore* of the Senate. At the present time that would mean Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, neither of whose ascent would please Negroes, although Rayburn is the better of the two.

The instant thought on this suggestion is that, if adopted, a man elected not by the whole people, but by those in a local area, would occupy the highest office in the land. Although there are able men in Congress, the chances of drawing a local politician with little or no national stature would be very great.

And, as some commentators have pointed out, under the one-party system of the South, in which millions of citizens are disfranchised through the poll tax, the white primary, and other devices, southern Congressmen stay in office many years, build up seniority, grab committee chairmanships and power, and would be in line for this great honor. Negroes cannot but view with apprehension any plan whereby a Rayburn or a Smith or a Brown from a Dixie district where perhaps four-fifths of the voters are disfranchised might become President.

Gibson Echo

IT was on March 14 at a press conference in Rome, Italy, that Truman K. Gibson, Jr., made his now famous statements on the performance of the 92d (Negro) combat division. On May 18, *Collier's* (circulation more than 2 million weekly) wrote an editorial urging support for the United Negro College fund, referring to Mr. Gibson's statements as follows:

> "The American 92d Division's enlisted men are all Negroes. This division saw active service on the Italian front, where its combat record added up to 'a rather dismal picture,' in the words of Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Negro civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson. Mr. Gibson went over to Italy a while ago to find out why there had been so many 'more or less panicky retreats' by largish units of the 92d."

Probably no more unfortunate words, affecting the reputation of the entire race, were ever spoken by a Negro in a key position in such a critical hour. We seem destined to bear the burden of Mr. Gibson's Rome adventure for many years to come, despite belated pronouncements of General Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Mark Clark in praise of the Negro soldier.

Another Salary Victory

QUIETLY and steadily, without any ballyhoo, the NAACP legal staff, headed by Thurgood Marshall, is winning case after case equalizing the salaries of Negro teachers with those of whites in the school systems of the South. Latest victory occurred June 19 when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, next highest to the Supreme Court, rendered an opinion at St. Louis, Mo., in the Susie Morris case arising in Little Rock, Ark.

The Little Rock opinion is significant because it knocks out the boards of education who are claiming they have no separate schedules for colored and white teachers, but only a merit system for individual teachers. These merit systems, like that in Little Rock, show a sharp break between salaries paid Negroes and those paid whites.

Six years ago the attorneys of the NAACP won another case in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, arising in Norfolk, Va. This case involved separate salary schedules set up according to color. The court held these to be unconstitutional. Now, with the Little Rock decision, both the separate schedules and the merit systems with obviously unequal pay scales, are outlawed. Equalization, already accomplished in the entire state of Maryland and in sections of twelve other states, should speed forward.

Louis H. Dreyer

Architect's drawing of the Abraham Lincoln Houses to be built by the New York City Housing Authority soon after the war. This project will extend from East 132nd Street to East 135th Street and from Fifth Avenue to the East River Drive. The buildings will be the latest word in designing and material and the best group of apartments so far erected. There will be six six-story buildings and eight fourteen-story buildings, giving a total of 1,286 apartments, or 5,432 rooms, which will house 5,002 persons. The architects are Skidmore, Owings & Merrill —Tandy & Forbes. Tandy is the well-known Negro architect, Vertner W. Tandy, of New York City.

Housing in Our Democracy

By Frank R. Crosswaith

A member of the New York City Housing Authority outlines future plans of his organization

DEMOCRACY is a word that has suddenly become one of the most popular words in our common language. It once was among the most abused of terms and in some respects, it still is. Many disciples of totalitarianism, in one form or another, still bellow about democracy.

The term democracy is predicated upon the principle that all men, regardless of race, creed or color, are entitled by divine right, to participate in government and, of course, to equality in their opportunity to protect life, exercise liberty and pursue happiness. Without regard to their economic status, each individual is presumably entitled to the opportunity to provide for himself adequate food, adequate shelter, and adequate clothing. These are the recognized three essentials upon which modern life rests.

In the early days of our democracy, conditions were such as to permit the individual to make these provisions for himself upon an individual basis and to the best of his ability. Because the standards of the time were such that the elements of decent living were obtained by direct effort of an individual, the early American, as a rule, found little difficulty in providing himself and his family with good food, good clothing, and good shelter. In those days the old argument of "the survival of the fittest" could be somewhat advanced. Today, the only argument which we can advance in defence of those conditions is "the survival of the slickest." I am particularly aware of this because I am a Negro, a tenant, and a worker.

In the 169 years of our democracy, the standards have changed considerably. We have been, with increasing speed moving away from the individualism of our fathers toward the collectivism of modern society. This fact is becoming increasingly evident in all

phases of our lives. It is no longer technically possible for an individual to provide himself with good food, good shelter or good clothing. He has become increasingly dependent upon his fellow men for the provision of those items which require extensive technological training in their production. Good clothing, good shelter, and good food are not made any more by the individual; they are produced by machinery operated by numberless individuals, and they are bought.

It should now be a fundamental conception of democracy that every individual should have the ability to buy the essentials of good clothing and good food, and to provide good shelter. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Some ten years ago, Mr. Roosevelt, in summarizing the conditions of our democracy, stated that "One third of the nation is ill housed, ill clothed and ill fed." The past decade has evidenced progress toward the democratic concept of enabling every individual to purchase or obtain good shelter.

The growth of public housing from PWA through USHA to FPHA has led to the construction of federally-aided low rent housing throughout the nation. In New York City, the New York City Housing Authority, of which I have the honor to be a member, working under various governmental agencies providing aid, has developed some seventeen thousand apartments which provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing for persons of low income in the City of New York. Since 1938, the City of New York has thrown some of its resources into the problem of providing for such shelter. And since 1939 the state of New York has done the same. It is somewhat discouraging to note, however, that the City of New York is the only city in the United States, and the state of New York, the only state in the United States, which has taken upon itself the duty of providing safe, decent, and adequate housing that cannot be entirely financed by the federal government.

New York City today has some 17,000 families residing in low rent houses which are aided in one form or another by the city, state or federal governments. Seventeen thousand families are a "lot of families." They constitute a population of some 58,000 people. Calculated in terms of numbers, this has been a gigantic undertaking and one of which the New York City Housing Authority can well be proud. Add to these 17,000 families, and the Housing Authority already has actually planned or is planning the construction of new projects for almost 18,000 more families, and you have almost the population of the City of Albany; or almost an entire borough of Richmond which will have been rehoused in the few short years the Housing Authority has been in existence.

These additional projects referred to have been contracted for and the money is available; land for some has already been purchased and construction will begin as soon as the conditions of men and materials will permit. Altogether we will have rehoused 35,000 families or some 127,000 people. A large undertaking indeed and one we believe successfully done thus far.

Viewed from the standpoint of need, however, we cannot be equally as optimistic. Estimates of the number of families in New York City who now live in substandard houses and who require the provision for them of safe, decent, and sanitary housing at prices they can afford to pay, range from a low of about 250,000 to a high of over 500,000 families. It is believed that the highest estimate is the more accurate.

Even were we to assume, however, that the housing need in New York City for families not now enjoying the basic benefits of a democracy are in the neighborhood of 350,000 families, the entire program of the New York City Housing Authority, which is now eleven years old, will have achieved but ten percent of this total. I don't believe it pessimistic to state that before all of the 350,000 families actually live in the new houses at least fifteen years will have passed since the creation of the New York City Housing Authority in 1934. If it shall have taken us fifteen years to rehouse ten percent of those who need it in the City of New York, can we be content with that rate of progress in the future? If we are content with that progress, then we have the facts staring us in the face that it will take us another 135 years before we can consider the job done. Unfortunately, the good buildings of today will not be standing a hundred years hence. Therefore, we can assume that at the end of fifty years, the remainder of the standing houses in New York City will be ripe for reconstruction.

There is no question that if we are to mean what we say about democracy and attempt to provide all citizens with the benefits to which they are entitled, we must act. A more logical program would be to estimate that the rehousing of these 350,000 families should not extend beyond one generation.

The City of New York through its Housing Authority, with the aid of the federal and state governments, should begin now and be prepared to embark upon a long-range program of providing at least ten to fifteen thousand new safe, decent and sanitary dwellings at a low rental. When we are embarked upon such a program, then we can say without question of a doubt that we are developing a democracy where all citizens will enjoy equal benefits and where our divine right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness has been recognized as democracy's gift to the progress of the world. Until this is done, housing will remain a major defect in our democracy, with the Negro, as usual, bearing the brunt.

Negro Freedom Rally

The 1945 Negro Freedom Rally was held on June 25 at Madison Square Garden.

Color

And in the pale shadow that lurks beneath
"An answer to the question
of a small child asked of its mother!
'Mommie, what color am I? What is
color, mommie?'"

"What is color, child?

"Color is the phantasy of light
Caught up in the Pandora box
Of some prismatic crystal.
Color is the last four rows
In a Jim Crow train.

"Color, child, is the burst of dawn
From beneath the far horizon,
Slow spreading through the heavens,
Touching the tallest tree-tops;
Splashing down among their leaves,
Bathing all the fields
With soft Aurora's tints.

"Color in your garden, Sweet,
Reveals itself so lovely
That the grasses weep with silver dew.
Color is the Southern tree
That forms another cross
Here in this gentle air.

"A Strauss tone poem,
A symphony by Brahms;
A mass by Bach;
These you have not known;
This phantasmagoria of color wrought by sound.
Color is music!
Color is beauty!
Color is the dissonance, the horror
Of America singing
The plainsong of her hate.

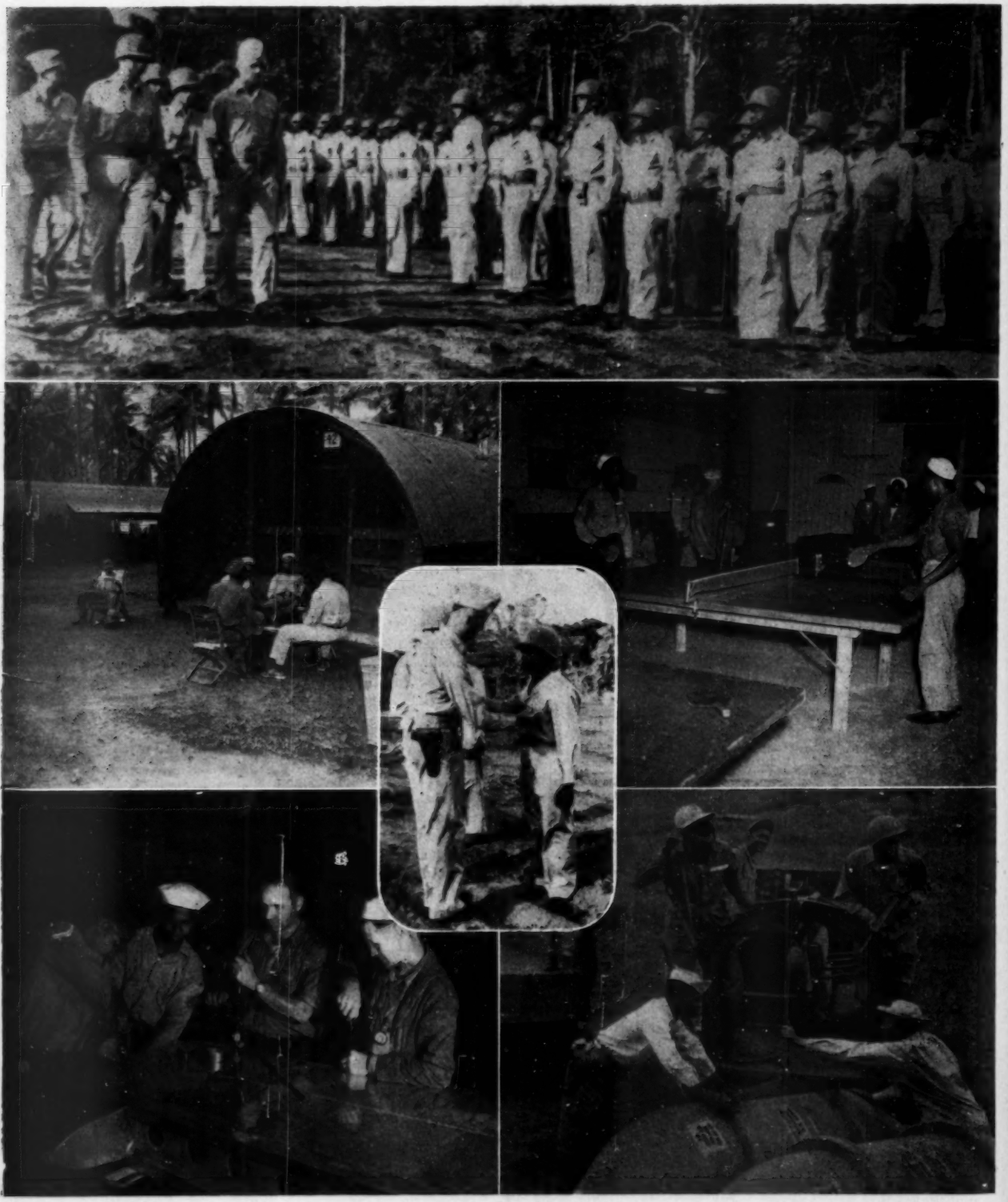
"You will find color
In the crisp curl of your hair;
In the soft curves of your face—
And in the pale shadow that lurks beneath the flesh
And sends the rose-dusk through.
"You will find it in a silent code,
An unwritten law of harass.

"You will feel it in the predisposition of the courts,
And in the duplicity of the law.

"It will stifle you;
This fetid breath of the day,
This strangling sigh of the night.
It is the unbilical cord
That strangled your birth-right
Even as you lay helpless,
Still covered with the blood and slime
From my aching womb!"

MINOR L. WILLIAMS

BUY WAR BONDS



NEGRO SERVICE MEN IN SOUTH PACIFIC—*Top, Brig. General Johns pins a medal on private first class Julius Franklin at a ceremonial parade in New Guinea. Center left shows men playing cards during off-duty hours at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides and on the right they are shown during recreation hour in the Red Cross canteen. Inset, Brig. General Johns pins a medal for bravery on Pvt. James Scott in New Guinea. At the naval air station in Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Negro and white mechanics are repairing a damaged airplane wing. Ammunition technicians (right), members of an aviation ordnance company, are pictured as they move 4,000-pound block-buster bombs at an army air forces base in the Pacific area. (Top and inset, British-Combine. Other photos are U. S. Navy from OWI).*

Color and the Chicago YMCA

By Ben Segal

An account of what happened when the Chicago YMCA College was asked to live up to its Christianity

TWO blows against racial injustice have been struck in Chicago, Ill. Occurring at different periods, the two actions were announced at the same time. First was the dramatic resignation of Dr. Edward J. Sparling as president of the Central YMCA College because of proposed racially discriminatory actions by the board of directors of the college, an institution which has both direct and indirect connections with the Young Men's Christian Association. Next was the equally important action of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, in Chicago in withdrawing from the Central YMCA.

The following letter of resignation, written by Dr. Sparling, presents the case against the discriminatory policies of the board of the YMCA:

> . . . Since coming to Central YMCA College as president on July 26, 1936, the faculty, the college staff, and I have stood together for academic freedom, and equal educational opportunities for everyone, regardless of race, color, or creed.
>
> During these nine years, it has been increasingly evident that the YMCA was not interested in furthering formal education and the kind of liberal institution in which the college faculty and administration believed.
>
> . . . During this past year the college board took action seeking to limit academic freedom, and members of the board, individually, tried to influence me to bring about a change in the entrance policy, limiting certain minority groups, particularly Negroes.
>
> Realizing that the college cannot further develop under these auspices, and under these circumstances can no longer remain true to its pledge of academic freedom and equal educational opportunities for all, and being personally unwilling to compromise on these principles, I hereby submit my resignation as president of Central YMCA College under protest.
>
> (signed) EDWARD J. SPARLING

The growing rift between the progressive attitudes of the president and the board of directors came to a head in April. As early as 1942, the growing Negro and Jewish enrollment brought about a discussion of possible means of control. But Dr. Sparling had shown his belief in democracy by eliminating the compulsory physical education fee which the college charged because the YMCA would not allow Negro students to receive the same privileges. In 1944 more basic issues developed between the president and the board of directors. President Sparling's interest in labor relations as well as his participation in the Citizens' Committee to support the Montgomery Ward workers in their fight against Sewell Avery, and his membership in the Independent Voters League, was known to be displeasing to board members. His community activities against racial discrimination (he was formerly chairman of the Metropolitan FEPC and treasurer of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, etc.) were the subject of private debate with individual board members.

Daguerre Studio

Dr. Edward J. Sparling

Mr. Farr Enters Picture

In November, 1944, Mr. Newton Farr, member of the board, and a real estate man known in Chicago as the leading exponent of the undemocratic "restrictive covenants," asked at a meeting of the board how many Negroes were enrolled in the college. Dr. Sparling insisted on knowing the purpose of the question and this resulted in some unpleasantness. Another indication of the dislike for Dr. Sparling's progressive racial attitude was seen in the refusal on the part of the YMCA board of managers to give larger quarters to the college at a reduced rental. The YMCA board told the college board that the "Y" was not interested in any long term committments so long as Dr. Sparling was president.

A glance at the list of members of the board of directors of the college will readily explain why they opposed the progressive attitudes and activities of Dr. Sparling. The chairman of the board is trust officer of the Chicago Title and Trust Company; another board member is vice-president of the Continental Illinois National Bank; another is chairman of the board of the Continental Casualty Company. Others are officers in Farwell, Chapman and Company, Hales and Hunter Company, and the Harris Trust and Savings Bank. They are all big business representatives, and with one minister and the president, Dr. Sparling, make up the personnel of the board of directors.

It was this board and the YMCA which placed definite pressure on Dr. Sparling to bring about a change in the entrance policy so as to limit the enrollment of students belonging to certain minority groups. One board member stated that only ten percent of the student body should be Negro instead of the present twenty-five percent. This same board member felt that a school which has a Negro enrollment in its student body in excess of twenty percent was definitely a Negro college.

While in theory the college was supposed to be separate from the YMCA proper, the board of managers was extending its control over the affairs of the college. In 1943, the board of managers appointed an administrative and policy committee from the membership of the board. Naturally, with the jim-crow policy maintained by the "Y" they would be unhappy at any breakdown in this policy at the college.

Encouraging Aspects

Some of the more encouraging aspects of the situation are found in the strong backing given Dr. Sparling by the faculty (the faculty voted 62 to 1 to back his stand) and the student body, which circulated petitions in support of the president. Plans are also on foot to set up a new college, the Thomas Jefferson college, to be based on equality for all races and to embody the progressive principles which Dr. Sparling attempted to promote at the Central YMCA college. The most encouraging sign is the parallel action that was taken by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Chicago. In an interview with Morris Bialis, vice-president of the union, the following facts were revealed.

In October, 1944, the Central YMCA instituted a woman's activity program. The local ILGWU educational department, headed

(*Continued on page* 206)

V527 JUL 45 UMI

Along the N. A. A. C. P. Battlefront

Brazelton Photo

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, PANCAS—*The* 1945 *Pancas of the Chattanooga branch.*

FEPC AND THE NAACP: When the Senate education and labor committee favorably reported out S. 101, the Chavez-Aiken Permanent FEPC bill, the Association hailed the action. The vote of the committee came on the heels of an effort by Senator Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.) to work out a compromise which would satisfy southern members of the committee, who threatened a filibuster.

In addition to urging support of the bill by members of the committee known to be friendly to it, the NAACP also warned its eight hundred branches as well as cooperating organizations that an attempt would undoubtedly be made on the floor of the Senate for substitution of the Taft bill (S. 459) or a weakening amendment, and asked them to wire senators to support FEPC in its present form and to fight off every hostile attempt at amendment.

Not only is Congress attempting to checkmate action on the Chavez-Aiken bill, but the House refuses action on the Norton bill and by withholding appropriations practically abolishes the present FEPC. On June 5 the House appropriations committee excluded from the war agencies appropriations bill funds for the present FEPC, set up by the late President Roosevelt as a war agency, on the ground that a measure was pending before the rules committee that would establish a permanent FEPC.

In a formal letter to Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D.-Ill.), rules committee chairman, President Truman took sharp issue with the House appropriations committee for failure to vote the present FEPC funds as well as with the rules committee for failure to present the Norton bill to the House for a vote.

This courageous stand of President Truman in which he took issue with the action of the southern bloc was praised by Walter White in a message to the president. Mr. White said:

"Your statement to Congress denouncing action of the House appropriations committee in refusing funds to the FEPC is magnificent. Not only members of minorities are grateful but all Americans who are concerned about winning the war and making democracy real."

At the same time in a wire to GOP House leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), the Association urged his support and influence on absentee Republican congressmen needed to assure voting on the legislation.

Further support of the Norton bill (H. R. 2232) came on June 8 when the NCPAC (National Citizens Political Action Committee) and Local 1 of the UOPWA (United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO) dispatched telegrams to members of the House urging prompt passage of H. R. 2232, the Norton bill to establish a permanent FEPC. The NCPAC telegram was signed by Elmer Benson, acting director, and addressed to minority leader Joseph Martin. The UOPWA telegram was addressed to Rep. Adolph Sabath and Rep. John J. Delaney (D.-N.Y.), both of the rules committee.

Situation on June 11 was that the rules committee was to meet on June 12 to vote on whether the Norton bill would be brought to the floor. The stumbling block in getting the bill on the floor for action is Rep. Roger C. Slaughter (D.-Mo.) of Kansas City, Mo., who is reported to be opposed to the bill because of the word "creed," which he wants eliminated. This objection smacks strongly of anti-semitism.

As we go to press future status of the present FEPC is uncertain since the House appropriations committee on June 8 refused to accept the agency's operating budget. Under the rule by which the measure went to the floor no amendment was possible, but Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York offered an amendment anyway, though it was ruled out on a point of order.

It is quite possible, however, that the appropriation for FEPC will be restored by the Senate. This is the hope of the friends of the agency.

OPPOSITION TO PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION: Judge William H. Hastie, appearing before the Post-War Military Policy Committee on behalf of the NAACP, expressed strong opposition to peacetime military conscription "both because it is generally unsound in principle and because the present bill would permit the continuation of racial segregation and discrimination in the armed forces."

He took sharp issue with the promise of the bill that peacetime conscription would promote the peace and security of future

Morgan Smith

MEMBER NEW YORK "FEPC"—*On June 6, Governor Dewey appointed Elmer A. Carter of New York City as one of the members of the five-man State Commission Against Discrimination. The only Negro named to the commission was Mr. Carter, who is a member of the board of directors of the NAACP, the New York State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, and the New York State War Council. Each of the commissioners will receive* $10,000 *a year.*

generations. Judge Hastie stated that in launching a program of universal peacetime training and preparation for war that it could be reasonably anticipated that all great nations will attempt to equal or to surpass our military program.

"The Negro citizen," he added, "is unalterably opposed to giving the military blanket authority without any safeguards whatever to protect them against segregation, discrimination, and other abuse.

Judge Hastie also pointed out that there are similar limitations upon the use of Negro personnel in the Army. Negro enlisted men in the Medical Corps, for instance, have been restricted to "sanitary companies." And their work, though necessary, consists of the labor service required for sanitation: drainage for mosquito control, digging latrines in the theatre of war, etc. "Certainly," Judge Hastie explains, "the Negro should do his share of it. But so far as I know, there is not a single white Sanitary Company in the Army." He likewise called attention to the fact that while the Army was trying desperately to recruit 10,000 young men with scientific training for meteorologists and weather observers, all qualified Negroes were rejected because of the Army position that it already "had seven Negroes (7) in this field and that was enough." Even today the Air Force will not accept a Negro pilot in the Air Transport Command.

Hastie blames the Army's policy of racial segregation for much of the discrimination against Negroes in training and service opportunities. He declared that it is no more possible to provide opportunities in the segregated ten percent of the Army equal to those in the remaining ninety percent than it is possible to duplicate in a jim-crow coach the many facilities of a deluxe passenger train.

In conclusion, Hastie declared: "The responsibility of Congress to require in unequivocal language that in the Army and the Navy the selection of individuals for training, the determination of the type training which an individual shall receive and the organization of units both for training and for service shall be accomplished without regard to or distinction on account of race."

TEACHERS WIN SALARY SUIT: On May 26 Judge J. Waties Waring, of the U. S. District Court at Columbia, S. C., handed down a decision that the Columbia, S. C., school board must abolish racial discrimination in the payment of teachers' salaries.

In February, 1945, the NAACP on behalf of Albert N. Thompson, a Negro teacher, filed suit against the Columbia school board seeking to enjoin the board from salary discrimination against Negro teachers, possessing the same qualifications and experience as the whites, solely on the basis of race. Counsel for Mr. Thompson consisted of Edward Dudley, NAACP assistant special counsel, Arthur D. Shores, and S. Morgan.

This is the second teacher-salary suit won in the state of South Carolina by NAACP attorneys. The first was the case of *DuVal vs. Charleston, S. C. School Board* decided in February, 1944.

VOTES AGAINST GIBSON LEADERSHIP: Following failure to receive a categorical answer to inquiries made by the NAACP to Truman K. Gibson, Jr., concerning the exact wording of remarks attributed to him by the press on the performance of the 92nd Division, the Association's board of directors on May 14 passed a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the leadership of the civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Gibson was asked if his remarks at a March 14 press conference in Rome were correctly presented in the following paragraph from John C. Smith's dispatch to the New York *Herald-Tribune:* "Mr. Gibson said he had tried to find out why Negro troops so often 'melt away' in the face of the enemy . . . where a few stragglers will fall by the wayside in other units, a whole Negro platoon will sometimes get panicky. . . ."

Mr. Gibson was also asked if he was correctly reported in the following paragraph, likewise from the *Herald-Tribune:* "Mr. Gibson said most of the 92nd Division officers killed in combat have been Negro officers, which he said reflected more credit on their courage than their judgment."

The resolution reads:

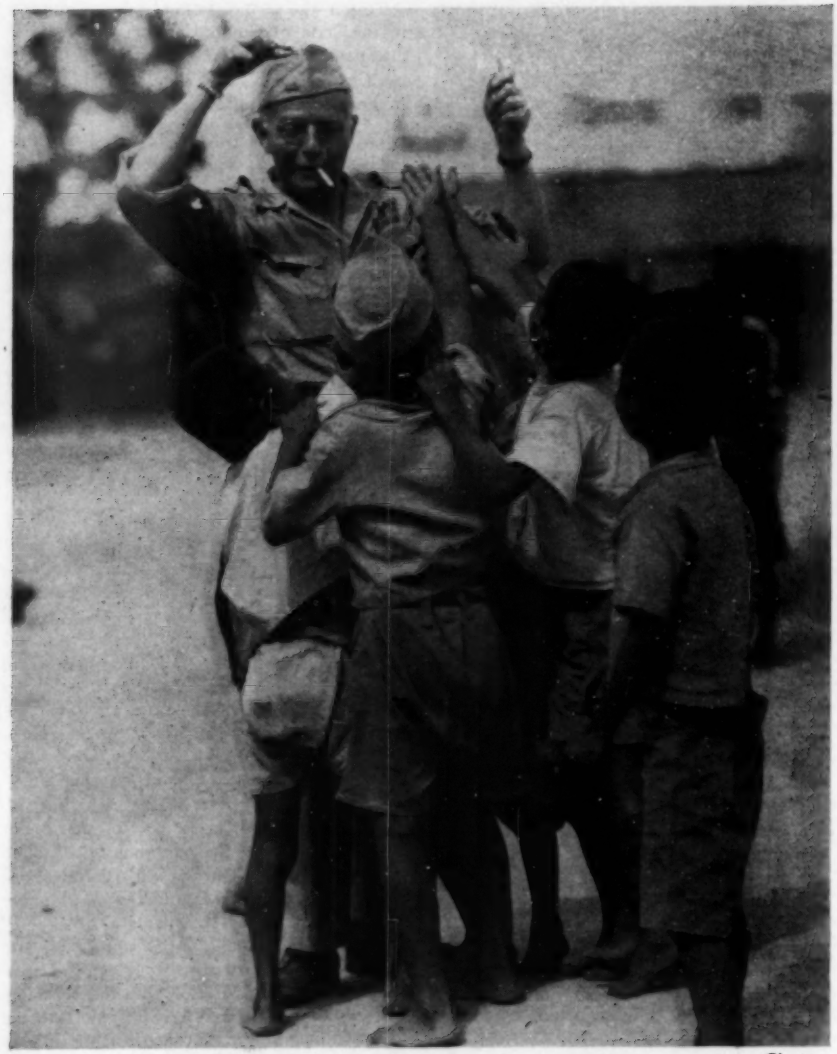
"In view of Mr. Gibson's failure to answer categorically the questions asked as to the accuracy of the articles in the New York *Times* and the New York *Herald-Tribune;* and in view of his statements as to the reports in the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* and the Baltimore *Afro-American;* also, in view of his lack of cooperation with the Washington Bureau of the NAACP; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People expresses its lack of confidence in the leadership of Mr. Gibson."

Branch News

CONNECTICUT: Annual membership drive, with a quota of 1,000 members, of the New Haven branch was launched May 15 and lasted for thirty days. The branch has also started a new program designed to improve racial understanding.

ILLINOIS: Walter White was principal speaker at a monster mass-and-membership meeting of the Chicago branch held in the Du Sable high school on May 21.

The Chicago branch has been very active in fighting restrictive covenants in that city. It is now in the midst of an all-out drive to put an end to "race restrictive covenants" which bar Negroes from certain residential areas. The branch has already spent more than $6,000 in legal actions against these racial pacts and has set $50,000 as a goal to



Ginctoa

WALTER WHITE ON SAIPAN—*The executive secretary of the NAACP is shown giving chewing gum to native boys at a civilian camp in Saipan. Mr. White visited Saipan during his recent tour of the Pacific theatre of operations.*

carry on the fight. First meeting to acquaint the public with the meaning and intent of restrictive covenants was held at the Canaan Baptist church on May 6. Rev. LeRoy Green was chairman of the meeting and speakers included Senator C. C. Wimbish, who gave the main address; Eugene O. Shands, executive secretary of the Chicago branch; Willie Jackson of the CIO; and Mrs. Esther Alexander.

The branch has to date assumed the entire legal defense in six cases where injunctions based on restrictive covenants are used to prevent the use or occupancy of property by Negroes. These cases are those of Ida Thompson, who leased a house at 3601 Ellis Avenue; Jacob Gold and Max Weiner, who rented in 1941 a six-apartment building to Negroes at 26-41 West Washington Street; A. Henderson, who bought a house at 4037 Drexel Boulevard; J. J. Allen, who leased a six-apartment building at 417-21 West 60th Street; Isiah V. Harris and his wife Georgia Harris, who purchased a two-apartment building at 3021 West Warren Boulevard; and Silas Wolfolk, and his wife, who purchased property at 4202 Drexel Boulevard.

A recent case is that of Clarence and Goldie Williams who bought a two-flat building at 6109 Bishop Street.

The litigation in covenant cases is costly. Briefs, investigation, innumerable court appearances, research and title searches are but a part of the work of the attorneys assigned to these cases.

Briefly, a restrictive covenant is a contract entered into by a group of people in a neighborhood or section of a city, township, or county whereby the parties to the contract agree among and between themselves not to sell, rent, or to permit occupancy, except as employees, to any person or group of persons because of their race, religion or national origin. The object of the contract is to segregate and discriminate against all persons except those who are signatory to the agreement, for the purpose of preventing the sale or lease of property to Negroes or Jews, and sometimes Catholics or persons of foreign extraction.

The legal effect of these covenants is that such contracts run with the land covering the period and term of the contract and appear upon the real estate records in the recorder's office as a warning to all who purchase or lease such premises that they do so subject to the limitations of the covenant. Furthermore, in many cases where persons covenanted against have purchased or leased such premises in defiance of the restriction, the courts have upheld the restrictive covenant or contract and have held against the vendee and lessee.

The branch, working with the Committee on Racial Equality, has succeeded in breaking up segregation in restaurant facilities in the vicinity of the University of Illinois. Restaurants hitherto "lily-white" are now without exception serving Negro students.

The branch is also fighting the cases of Jack Bell, wanted by the state of Mississippi for the alleged crime of wilful trespass and petty larceny; and that of L. H. Horn, Green E. Smith, and Theodore W. McNeal, who were refused service in an Illinois Central station restaurant in Centralia, Ill.

The case of Bell has been taken to the Illinois Supreme Court. Investigation shows that no real crime has been committed by Bell. The case of Horn, Smith, and McNeal is now pending in the Superior Court of Cook County where the plaintiffs have filed suit under the Illinois civil rights law.

LOUISIANA: Mrs. Mattie Huey Clark of the Baton Rouge branch wrote a letter to Governor James H. Davis of Louisiana asking that Negroes be given equal voting opportunities in the state. In reply, the governor wrote that all qualified citizens of Louisiana would be entitled to vote in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the state of Louisiana. Mrs. Clark also wrote a similar letter to President Truman.

MARYLAND: Dr. J. Leslie Jones of the Baltimore branch is president of the Baltimore Institute of Musical Arts, Inc., an organization designed to furnish opportunities for the training of Negroes in the higher branches of classical music. The Baltimore Institute of Musical Arts was organized and incorporated under the leadership of Robert P. Tula, director of municipal music in the city of Baltimore, and it has an interracial board of directors. For the past month the Institute has been conducting auditions at the war memorial building and has discov-

Jay Hood

CINCINNATI, OHIO, PANCAS 1945 CAMPAIGN—*The largest number of Pancas ever to qualify in a membership campaign. However, not all of the one hundred and two who qualified are in this picture. On the front row, left to right, are Mrs. Geneva Price, Mrs. John Fish, J. L. Jasper, Mrs. Mamie Silver, Nathan Wright, Mrs. Mayme Johnson, Miss Sadie Samuels, Mrs. Pauline McAlpern, E. N. Anderson, Mrs. Theodore Walker, and Theodore Berry, president. The following brought in a hundred or more members: A. L. Wright, 196; Rev. P. L. Harvey, 183; Mrs. John Fish, 177; Ethelbert Anderson, 176; Mrs. Geneva Price, 160; Miss Sadie Samuels, 145; Mrs. Theodore Walker, 130; Mrs. Arabella Render, 118; Mrs. Pauline McAlpern, 113; and J. L. Jasper, 110. His royal highest the Panca is A. L. Wright; her royal highest the Panca, Mrs. John Fish. Other members of the group are Arthur Williams, Mrs. Effie Madden, Rose Butler, Mrs. Sarah Waller, James M. Faulkes, Mrs. Emma Trevick, Mrs. Henrietta Curry, Lindsay Harris, Mrs. Nannie Daniels, Mrs. Ruth Shaw, Mrs. Pearl Jackson, Mrs. Virginia Richardson, Willa A. Harris, Mary Frazier, John Polston, Mrs. Earnestine Payne, Mrs. Myrtle Cooper, Miss Mary E. Jones, Mrs. Johnny Mae Berry, Thos. Comer, Mrs. Stephen Hunt, Mrs. Judith Payne, Mrs. Arneeda Simmons, Mrs. Bessie Victor, Miss Sara Dunn, Mrs. Mary McDowell, Mrs. Mary Dees, Mrs. Augusta Dawkins, Mrs. Luella E. Miller, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Ballew, Wm. N. Lovelace, Mrs. Donzella E. Smith, Frank Lester, Mrs. Aretha Johnson, Mrs. Vivian Shrout, Mrs. Louvenia Thompson, Mrs. Bobbie Fairfax, Miss Mary Newman, Mrs. Jennie McFarland, Mrs. Marie Zeigler, Mrs. Louise Anderson King, Frederick Suggs, Nicholas Newman, Francis Thompson, Mrs. Louise Dalton, Marjorie Johnson, Hattie Tyson, Mrs. Lilliam Parker, I. Ruth White, Robert Hubbard, Mrs. Edith Tivis, Mrs. Marguerite Burbanks, Howard Burlew, Clifford Givens, Mrs. S. M. Bennett, Miss Corinna Fuller, Elizabeth Green, Miss Vasti Turner, A. R. Dixon, J. K. Brown, Miss Louise Hodo, Mrs. Robert L. Neal, Mrs. Cora Lee Hoyles, Mrs. William Wilson, Mrs. Emma Jones, Mrs. Odessa Long, Mrs. Willa Hardin, W. C. Weatherly, John W. Gibbs, Ruth Johnson, Edward Johnson, Mrs. Louise Gilbert, D. E. McGoodwin, L. Tunstall, F. Miller, S. P. Gross, T. Savage, O. L. Coleman, Domestic Life Ins. Co., Atlanta Life Ins. Co., Mrs. Cleo Hoard, Louis G. Davis, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Clarence Washington, W. F. Brown, Jas. McClendon, and Clifford Simmons.*

ered a number of potential concert artists. The Institute is planning a final contest to be held in the Douglas high school auditorium for the purpose of selecting a representative to represent Baltimore at the National Negro Musicians Convention to be held in Detroit, Mich., in August.

The Institute, through the real estate firm of Sheets and Company, is now trying to procure a suitable building in which to house the conservatory.

MICHIGAN: Recent speakers at meetings of the Grand Rapids branch have been Dr. Mordecai Johnson and Franklin Wallin. Dr. Johnson addressed a meeting held at the Fountain Street Baptist church May 10 and stressed the need for greater educational facilities for all people. Mr. Wallin, who was at one time connected with the Rohn and Haas Chemical Manufacturing Company of Bristol, Pa., spoke at a later meeting on the changing company policies of hiring Negroes and other minorities.

The Waiters and Bellmen's Club of Grand Rapids was active in the recent membership drive of this branch.

The Benton Harbor branch held its monthly mass meeting in the Pilgrim Baptist church, May 27, with the nationally known orator A. C. McNeal of Chicago, Ill., as speaker. Dr. R. C. Riddle, chairman of the executive committee, thanked the captains and workers for their successful prosecution of the membrship campaign.

NEW JERSEY: Frank M. Snowden, Jr., director of summer and evening schools at Howard university, was recently awarded $100 damage by an all-woman jury sitting in the First District Court before Judge Milton A. Feller. Mr. Snowden was one of a party of four which had been refused service in a Howard Johnson restaurant in East Jersey Street and Route 25, in Elizabeth, because of his race. The case was tried under the civil liberties act of New Jersey and the award was turned over to the state.

The case was fought by the Elizabeth branch and Mr. Snowden was represented by J. Leroy Jordan.

NEW YORK: Addressing the concluding session of the annual New York State Conference of the NAACP, held in the AME Zion church in May, Rep. Augustus W. Bennett traced the progress made by Negro residents of the United States, particularly in recent years, and forecast some of the developments which might be anticipated in the immediate future.

Among resolutions presented to the conference was one calling for redoubling of efforts to have Congress establish by law a permanent FEPC, and to have the legal staff of the national office draft a model bill designed to remove discrimination in the field of housing. Another resolution called for further efforts to bring about the elimination of the poll tax law existing in most southern states.

PENNSYLVANIA: Membership drive of the Philadelphia branch was extended to June 8. Led by Harold L. Pilgrim, campaign chairman, four hundred branch workers pledged themselves to recruit an additional 10,000 members during the extension period of the drive.

Announcement has been made by the Philadelphia branch that the services of their legal committee, of which Eugene Clarke is chairman, are available free in all cases where discrimination because of race, color, or creed are involved. Offices of the legal committee are at 262 South 12th Street.

Evidence that the NAACP is well thought of by men in the armed forces has been recently received by the branch in the form of contributions to its work. A white Marine sergeant stationed at New River, N. C., wrote that he was greatly impressed by the work of the Philadelphia branch and enclosed money for a membership. From Europe a GI in France not only sent in a membership for himself, but for sixty-four of his buddies. "We over here," he wrote, "are well aware of the need for an organization such as this and pledged to work, upon our return to civilian life, for the best interests of our race."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Charging that officials of the District Recreation Department are imposing racial segregation in play and park areas and restricting the community use of school buildings without legal sanction or authority from the policy-making Board of Recreation, the District branch prepared to lay its complaints before the monthly meeting of the Recreation Board.

Dr. E. B. Henderson, chairman of the recreation committee of the branch, stated that in numerous incidents reported to the office of the organization, Miss Sibyl Baker, director of playgrounds, and Mr. Milo Christenson, superintendent of recreation, have ordered separation between Ngroes and whites who have been jointly using public recreation facilities in complete harmony. In some cases, Mr. Henderson said, the action taken by Miss Baker and Mr. Christenson had been approved by the chairman of the board of recreation, Mr. Harry S. Wender, but at no time have the orders been reviewed by the board itself, which was created by law in 1942 to determine policy and administer recreation areas in the District.

The branch cites as an example the recent hearing before the Board of Recreation concerning the location of a field house on the Rose Park Playground when Georgetown citizens opposed the destruction of the tennis courts as a site for the building. In the testimony of both white and Negro residents it was established that both races had been using the four tennis courts since their construction in complete agreement and harmony. Several white citizens commented favorably upon the splendid race relations which developed. Forty-eight hours later Mr. Christenson issued orders to the playground supervisor that white tennis players would no longer be permitted to use the courts.

The Recreation Department last month granted permits for activities in connection with a drama tournament at Roosevelt high school, but when the Agriculture Department Players learned that colored war workers could not attend the performances, they refused to participate.

The Recreation Department is subsidiary to the Board of Recreation which is composed of four representatives of the public, and one representative each from the National Parks Commission, the Board of Education and the District Commissioners.

Youth Council News

COLLEGE CHAPTER: The Hampton Institute chapter of the NAACP has received a founder's certificate of membership in the founding group of Freedom House, the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building in New York City. Following a campaign in March, the Hampton chapter contributed fifty dollars to the Willkie Memorial Fund. Miss Evelyn Sears of Norfolk, Va., is president of the chapter.

Newly elected officers of the chapter for the coming year are Doreitha Robinson of Trenton. N. J., President; Riddick H. Pree of Newport News, Va., first vice-president; M. Carl Gordon of Albany, Ga., second vice-president; Myrla Jordan of Norfolk, corresponding secretary; Ruby Doles of New York City, treasurer; Emmett Lee of Marianna, Arkansas, sergeant-at-arms; Charles Brown of Baltimore, Md.; publicity agent; and Rodger Stevens of Chicago, Ill., parliamentarian.

ESSAY CONTEST: United States War Bonds of $100, $50, and $25 denominations will be given as prizes in the third annual essay

Irving Fink

WAYNE UNIVERSITY (DETROIT, MICH.) CHAPTER—*A few of the seventy-one paid-up members of the Wayne chapter of the NAACP. Daniel Neusom is president; Esther Finegold, vice-president; Estelle Richards, treasurer; and Greta Rothbard, secretary. The group plans to continue meetings during the summer as a goodly number of their members are attending summer school. Main program of the chapter is pushing re-introduction of the Michigan FEPC bill in the state legislature.*

contest of the youth division of the NAACP, it has been announced. The topic for the essay is "Youth Problems in the Community and their Solution."

The contestants will fall into two groups: (1) those of high-school age up to twenty years; and (2) those of college age up to twenty-five years, who have not completed their college education.

Essays must be between 1,000 and 1,500 words in length, and must be typewritten, double-spaced, on plain white paper. Two carbon copies must be enclosed along with the original manuscript.

Manuscripts will be judged, first, on the local level through the youth councils; next on the regional level; and finally on the national level. All manuscripts to be judged on the national level must be submitted to the NAACP Youth Department, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City 3, on or before October 31, 1945.

Super Gloss Photos Of
GLAMOUR QUEENS
OF
SONG and SWING
12 FOR ONLY $1.00

Real, exciting photos of your favorite gals. Thrilling contours, scintillating beauty. We've got 'em all — Lena Horne, Hazel Scott, Marva Louis, Ida James, Judy Carol, Hilda Simms, and hundreds more. You name 'em . . . We'll send 'em. (To avoid delay, state 2nd choice.)

FREE —Catalog of over 250 miniature photos including 16 pages of Pin-Ups, Paradise, sent absolutely free with every order.

SPECIAL BONUS —3 full 8x10 photos of stunning beauties, each individually hand colored to bring out their exciting beauty, sent free with every $10.00 order.

ALPHA PHOTO SERVICE
Dept. CR-1, 1235 Sixth Ave.
New York 19

STEER HORNS for sale
Six foot spread, polished and mounted.
Free photo. Good blowing horns cheap.
L. BERTILLION, Mineola, Texas

Book Reviews

"PIECES FOR THE INDIES"

***Capitalism and Slavery*. By Eric Williams. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. VIII+285pp. $3.00.**

This book by Eric Williams, assistant professor of social and political science in Howard university, has so many facets, economic, political, social, and what for a better name I will call, racial, that it would be impossible in this short review to do justice to its scope and its vast research. Mr. Williams shows better than I can recall ever having seen what the New World owes to the Negro, the victim of slavery and the slave trade, for its development; particularly in its pioneer stages; as well as England for its rise from a small power to the world's greatest empire.

Man's first capital lay in the ownership of other human beings. Slavery was the foundation on which all early empires were built. It was the basis of the ancient Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman economies. It was also the basis of such later economies as those of the Portuguese and the Spanish, and thus inevitably also that of the British Empire.

Western Europe, the last region of the Old World to rise to world prominence, languished in its growth until the events set in motion by the discovery of the New World. Spain, Portugal, and France profited immensely from this vast storehouse of wealth; but it was the English who were the chief beneficiaries. Thanks to the slave trade, they became the leading maritime nation of the world.

Enforced labor was the principal means of tapping this vast wealth. The first slavery in the New World was that of the Indian; then of the whites, who had either been kidnaped or transported for offenses which, as Mr. Williams shows, ranged from stealing a few shillings to vagrancy, prostitution, and sedition. Both Indian and white slavery were not very profitable, however, and it was really not until the Negro, reared under the African sun, and with his knowledge of tropical agriculture and even of mining, came in that the New World became a paying proposition so far as its principal products of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and coffee were concerned.

Since the Negroes were in Africa anywhere from 1500 to 3500 miles from the American mainland, the first essential of slavery was ships. The English, who after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 had become the first ship-building nation in Europe, were the logical ones to handle this business, and as the demand for African slave-labor increased so did British maritime power. Mr. Williams shows that from 1709 to 1787 that British ships clearing for Africa "multiplied twelve times and the tonnage eleven times." Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol, once strugling ports, became rich and great as a result. The chief slave-trading port, Bristol, became second in size only to London. The business of transporting slaves then did for England what the transporting of men and munitions to Europe and the Orient has done for American shipping today.

Supremacy in this business of transporting slaves was acquired not only through preponderance in shipping, but by might of arms and the wealth and power acquired from this notorious trade. In 1713, when Portugal was no longer a world power, England, by the Treaty of Utrecht, forced Spain to give her instead of France the monopoly of bringing African slaves to the New World. This agreement was known as the Asiento and was greatly abused by the British, who smuggled into the Spanish colonies slaves much in excess of the 4,800 a year agreed upon. It was on this Asiento that was based the notorious South Sea Company, designed to restore the British financial system after the War of the Spanish Succession, and of which the king of England himself—George I—was chairman.

The number of slaves brought from Africa to the two Americas, principally in British ships, has been estimated as high as ten million. This may be an exaggeration. Mr. Williams, however, has given certain eloquent facts on this subject. Between 1680 and 1686 he gives an annual average of 5,000. In the first nine years when "free trade in slaves" was recognized "as a fundamental and natural right of Englishmen," Bristol alone shipped 160,950 Negroes to the sugar plantations. In 1760, one hundred forty-six ships sailed from British ports for Africa with a capacity of 36,000 slaves. In 1771, the number of ships had increased to 190 and the number of slaves to 47,000. The importation into Jamaica from 1700 to 1786 was 610,000 and it has been estimated that "the

total import of slaves into all the British colonies between 1680 and 1786 was over two million." Of course, this does not include the number supplied to the Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Danish colonies by England.

This shipping trade, together with cotton, tobacco, and other produce, brought immense wealth to England. Our author gives close-ups of some of the families made powerful through the profits of slavery: the Beckfords, Hibberts, Longs, Codringtons, and Warners. Certain of these families had a West Indian strain. "The Lascelles, an old Barbadian family, were ennobled and became Harewoods; one of their descendants is at present married to the sister of the reigning King of England."

And so Mr. Williams by hard facts and figures and quotations from earlier and present writers proves that "the West India islands became the hub of the British empire, of immense importance to the grandeur and prosperity of England. It was the Negro slaves who made these sugar colonies the most precious colonies ever recorded in the whole annals of imperialism."

However, there are one or two details in which I do not follow Mr. Williams. He says, "The 'horrors' of the Middle Passage have been exaggerated. For this the British abolitionists are in a large part responsible." Nevertheless, he himself cites the case of the ship *Zong*, in which the captain, short of water, threw 132 slaves overboard. Horrors like these were legion and, in my opinion, it is absolutely impossible to exaggerate the sufferings of these slaves closely packed in the holds like sardines. I notice, too, that on page 13, where he speaks "of the horrors of the Middle Passage" for the white slaves he claims they were less than those of the Negroes.

Mr. Williams also says that "the climatic theory of the plantation" is nothing but a "rationalization" and cites Professor Edgar Thompson to prove that the plantation was "a political institution." Mr. Williams claims that "where the whites disappeared" in the tropics "the cause was not the climate but the suppression of the small farm by the large plantation, with its consequent demand for a large and steady supply of labor." My own researches and observations have led me to disagree radically with him. His reason is certainly not an explanation of why Negroes, brought to the New World as slaves, have supplanted the white man numerically, at least, in all the tropical areas, or why Negro slavery did not survive in cold lands such as Canada and the northern United States, but did in the South where the Negroes are still numerically strong.

Mr. Williams cites Australia as proof of his theory. Its history, he says, "clinches the argument." But a more unfortunate example could not be chosen. Though nearly as large as the United States and very rich in resources, Australia, after 150 years of white colonization, has today less population than New York City. Australia, biologically and for ages a black man's land, remains white because it has the power to be a dog in the manger. I predict that it will never be fully peopled by whites alone.

These objections of mine are, however, but asides where the principal thesis of this book is concerned. *Slavery and Capitalism* is, all in all, a very competent book and important, not only for its wealth of historical material, but for its indication of modern trends. Slavery and exploitation do continue under new forms. In fact, it may be safely said that the Negro, developed as he now is and "on his own," is much more profitable to the exploiters than when he was a chattel and uneducated. I do hope everyone will read this able book.

J. A. ROGERS

Democracy Limited
By ERIC E. L. HERCULES
An unusual book by a British Citizen. An insight into America's greatest problem—the Negro.
TIMELY - REVEALING - URGENT
A challenge to all thinking Americans. It is factual and offers a solution to this complex situation which has been aggravated by miseducation and lack of leadership
ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!
Cloth Bound $2.50
CENTRAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
Cleveland 13, Ohio

CONCERNING PEACE

***Color and Democracy:* Colonies and Peace. By W. E. B. Du Bois. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1945. VII+143pp. $2.00.**

Appearing as it does during the sessions of the UNCIO meeting at San Francisco, this is a very timely little book. Its thesis, despite the author's often diffusive treatment, is that there can be no permanent peace and no real democracy until the color and colonial questions are solved, and resolved in terms of humanity, justice, and equality. Or as H. G. Wells puts it in a recent issue of the London *New Leader*: "The world is one now and cannot be dealt with piecemeal. Mankind is now one universal brotherhood or a vast hopeless confusion of mean and petty motives and evasions. There is no self-respect now possible for a man unless he is prepared to treat every race and sort of color and cult of human beings with equal respect."

Dr. Du Bois opens his study with a brief analysis of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and points out that these proposals ignore one of the basic causes of modern wars, colonial rivalries and race inequality. In the second chapter he discusses the colonies and their peoples; in the third, "the unfree peoples," those who occupy a quasi-colonial status in nominally independent countries; in the fourth chapter, devoted to democracy in relation to color, our author points out that "None of the democracies fighting for democracy today is really democratic"; chapter five discusses the relation of colonialism to peace; and the last two, "the riddle of Russia" and "missions and mandates," respectively. Much of this book is material which our author has used at other times and in other places when discussing the color question in relation to modern colonialism and has not been freshened by either new data or interpretation.

There are also several aspects of modern colonialism, vital to an understanding of imperialism, which our author does not mention. One is the role of the quisling or the "native" stooge. For some sentimental reason, radicals and liberals when they discuss capitalist penetration of "backward countries" choose to ignore the role of those local groups which facilitate foreign investment and exploitation. Another question which should have been briefly discussed, it seems to this reviewer, was the role of the western powers in the rise of Japan from semi-colonial status to a modern power. Western powers engineered the Restoration of 1868; England built Japan's first navy; England and Russia connived in the grabbing of Korea; America saved Japanese imperialism from collapse in the Russo-Japanese War; and Great Britain "cooperated" wth the Japanese imperialists until the latter became a threat to British investments in the East.

On the central problem of the relation of colonies to peace our author has a good case. To achieve permanent peace, one of those quixotic dreams which periodically afflict mankind, the western powers must find a solution for colonialism as well as its conterminal problems of race and color.

Through superior weapons and industrial techniques Europe has succeeded in gaining control over the lives and destinies of millions of black, brown, and yellow peoples scattered throughout Africa, Asia, and the isles of the seas. Dr. Du Bois calls these colonies and "colonial peoples in a sense the slums of the world." These peoples are exploited and disfranchised; they are ignorant, diseased, and poverty ridden. They are ruled for the benefit of their white exploiters who rationalize their tyranny into the "white man's burden" and "la mission civilatrice." It also happens that these peoples are for the most part colored and their "backwardness" is therefore ascribed to their race and inherent inferiority rather than to their exploitation and lack of opportunity. The whites acquire over-weening confidence in "white supremacy" and their God-given right to rule the "lesser breeds without the law." In consequence talk about equality and democracy and the "century of the common man" confines itself, perhaps unconsciously,

to white men. The Atlantic Charter is for Europe, not Asia; and Indian leaders who ask for freedom for India are jailed. In America we organize a segregated army to fight for "freedom" and strike and riot when Negroes ask for jobs.

Promotion of investment interests in the colonies thwarts democracy at home and makes the English and American ruling classes the consistent supporters and promoters of all reactionary tendencies abroad. Today we find British influence backing every reactionary movement on the continent of Europe from the Royalists in Greece to Franco's brand of fascism in Spain. America has been at odds with the *caciquismo* of Argentina not because it is fascist, but because the generals refused to play ball with the United States. We displayed no such finicalness with *caudilho* Vargas of Brazil or his counterpart Trujillo in Santo Domingo.

This reactionary role of finance capital is a necessary and logical policy for the preservation of their investments and their profits. But the exploiters do not always work in harmony. Their greed, their competitive struggles for markets and raw materials, penetration of territories already under recognized sovereignty, and their quarrels over colonies are prime breeders of war. Conflict of German and British finance capital and industry was the basic cause of World War I. It was the prime cause of the second World War, which was in a sense only another phase of the first struggle. Despite the lying slogans the recent European war was not fought to liberate anybody unless it was British and American finance-capital from the menacing shackles of an expanding totalitarian German economy. Hitler's scheme was to make Europe one vast German colony, feeding the industries and coffers of the Reich, and it was the first proposal in modern times to apply imperialist techniques to vast millions of white peoples. Churchill frankly admitted that Britain would relinquish nothing and the war has enabled her to gain spheres of influence in Ethiopia and the former Italian colonies of North Africa. France is striving to regain her lost colonies in the East and to strengthen her empire. And America is going to add "strategic bases" in the Pacific. The Cairo declaration mentioned only Japan, who is to be expelled "from all territories she has taken by violence and greed."

In the light of these facts one could not expect the UNCIO to take any forthright stand on trusteeship or ultimate colonial independence. People do not vote *themselves* out of income and jobs. Purpose of the first mandate system was not to bring enlightenment or progress to the colonies; it was a screen for division of the colonial spoils of Germany. It is not generally known that when General Smuts drew up plans for a league in December, 1918, he also proposed a mandate system for seizure of Eastern Europe under the pretext that these territories were "deficient in power of self-government."

People also seem to forget that the colonial areas under discussion at San Francisco are those to be taken away from the losing Axis powers, Italy and Japan, and that the talks in no way involve the present swag of the colonial powers. When Russia, which herself owns colonies under the guise of autonomous soviet republics, amends the UNCIO trusteeship plan, she does it to "needle" the British and not because she is really concerned about the fate of colonial peoples. People forget that Chicherin, the then Russian foreign minister, exasperated Woodrow Wilson in 1918 by suggesting that "self-determination" be applied even to "those under Allied imperialism." Russia is skillfully playing the old game of *Weltpolitik* and jockeying for position in the struggle against her old rival, Great Britain. If any Negroes or colonials are naive enough to think that a totalitarian Russia (the first in Europe), which has yet to give democracy to its own people, is going to be their fairy godmother, they are in for a let down.

Much of this book is interesting and will repay study, but the chapter on Russia is the weakest in the book, based as it is upon inadequate documentation and the naivete that a Communist dictatorship would be better than our present plutocratic bureaucracy.

JAMES W. IVY

"If enough such books are written, if enough millions of people read them, maybe, someday, there will be a greater understanding and a more true democracy."
—Orville Prescott, *N. Y. Times*

BLACK BOY

By RICHARD WRIGHT
Author of *Native Son*

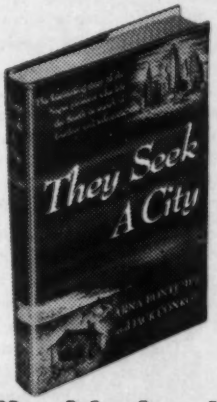
"A deeply disturbing document in race relations."—*Howard Mumford Jones, Saturday Review of Literature*

"Possibly the most sensational confession of an American boyhood ever put on paper."—Harry Hansen, *N. Y. World-Telegram*

A Book-of-the-Month Club Selection for March

At all bookstores • $2.50

HARPER



The big book of America's Negro pioneers

Du Sable, who founded Chicago, was a Negro. So was Harriet "General" Tubman, who fled slavery and risked the fury of the South to free others. The story of Jim Beckworth, explorer beloved by the Indians . . . of Marcus Garvey, crusader, and W. C. Handy, composer, and dozens of others, is told for the first time in this absorbing book about Negro migration within America.

They Seek a City

By ARNA BONTEMPS and JACK CONROY

At your bookseller's $2.75

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

Color and the Y

(*Continued from page* 197)

by Miss Tamaara Danish, decided to take advantage of this program and eighteen of their members signed up. After arrangements had been completed with the YMCA, the "Y" secretary, Mr. Nelson, called the union and inquired if any Negroes were included in the list of union members who had signed up. The union replied that none of their Negro members had signed up as yet, and that they would participate in the program only if their Negro members received full privileges. The group went ahead and participated in the program but difficulties began as soon as Negro union members began to enroll.

After the union had been given the runaround, with the matter being passed from one committee to another, it finally reached the city executive committee of the YMCA. At a session of this committee the union was told that the YMCA had a "hard body of experience" to show that having Negroes and whites using the same facilities would not work. They also added that there were facilities available for Negro union members on the Southside, and that they had already received many complaints from their membership about the large number of Negro students coming into the "Y" to go to the college upstairs. The union appealed to the YMCA board to allow Negroes to use the Central YMCA facilities. They pointed out that the YMCA had a responsibility to change the attitudes of their members; that the YMCA was a Christian institution and that Christianity was to be applied in the race field as elsewhere. But since this appeal was to no avail, the union withdrew from the Central YMCA. The union later received a communication from the Central YMCA saying that they had changed their policy and were not going to continue their program for women.

ILGWU Protests

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union followed up this action by lodging a protest with the Community Fund, which makes substantial contributions to the YMCA. The union local in Chicago contributes over $10,000 to the Community Fund, and Mr. Bialis pointed out that the monies contributed came from members of all races and nationalities. Mr. Bialis also said that the matter would be brought up before the general meeting of the executive board of the union.

It is apparent that these two examples of discrimination are the same. The board of directors of the college and the board of the "Y" are interlocking and their members represent the same conservative business interests. If Chicago citizens can bring enough pressure in their fight against discrimination in the YMCA, they can make the "C" stand for reality Christianity.

Sperry Symphony in Concert

Miss Gladys Elizabeth Childress, one of America's most promising young Negro pianists, and the seventy-piece Sperry Symphony Orchestra combined talents in a benefit concert for the United Negro College Fund in Carnegie Hall on June 10. A native of Colorado Springs and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Colorado College, Miss Childress has a master's degree from the University of Southern California. She is now studying in New York on a Rosenwald fellowship.

Negro Officers Assigned to JAG in Paris

The first Negro officers to be assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department, European Theatre of Operations, have arrived in Paris. The officers are Captain James A. McLendon, of Chicago, Ill., and Captain Willard B. Ranson, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Home Front Unity Conference

Forces that divide us were analyzed at the second session of the Chicago Conference on Home Front Unity on June 5 by Dr. Harold Ruopp, president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, Ill. The conference was presented in three sessions, May 29, June 5, and June 12, by the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in cooperation with dozens of civic and social organizations.

Special MP Unit on Duty

One of the snappiest and proudest military units in the San Francisco Bay Area is the Special Police Detachment, formed recently of Transportation Corps and Quartermaster Corps personnel stationed at Camp John T. Knight, San Francisco Port of Embarkation. Under the command of First Lt. Monroe D. Dowling, of New York City, the unit has the job of patrolling the Oakland Seventh Street district during evening hours.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

CALIFORNIA

Clarence A. Jones
129 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles 13
Telephone: VAndyne 1764

Marshall Denton, Jr.
3429 S. Central Ave.
Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 5544

H. Leonard Richardson
4066 South Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 7774

DELAWARE

Louis L. Redding
1002 French St., Wilmington 30
Telephone: 3-1924

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Isaiah Lisemby
1609 First St., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
Telephone: North 7343

James T. Wright
3220 Sherman Ave., N. W., Washington 10, D. C.
Telephone: Adams 1706

ILLINOIS

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Cal-4968-9

INDIANA

William Henry Huff
East Chicago (Direct mail to
520 East 35th St., Chicago 16)
Telephone: OAkland 6749

MICHIGAN

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids
Telephone: 8-9042

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark
Telephone: MA 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
128 Market St., Newark 2
Telephone: MA 3-1779

NEW YORK

William T. Andrews
1 West 125th St., New York, N. Y.
Telephone: LEhigh 4-0989

William T. Garvin
217 W. 125th St., New York 27, N. Y.
Telephone: ACademy 2-9260

OHIO

Harry E. Davis
202-6 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland
Telephone: MAin 1320

Chester K. Gillespie
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

OKLAHOMA

Cecil E. Robertson
114½ Court St., Muskogee
Telephone: 836

PENNSYLVANIA

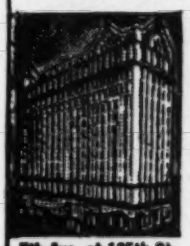
Raymond Pace Alexander
40 S. Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia
Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

Sadie T. Mossell Alexander
40 S. Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia
Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

Theodore Spaulding
425 South Broad St., Philadelphia
Telephone: Pennypacker 4834

TRAVELERS' HOTEL DIRECTORY

The TESTIMONY of THOUSANDS:



It's the HOTEL THERESA When in NEW YORK any season of the year

7th Ave. at 125th St.

...in the Heart of Harlem

300 spacious, all outside rooms; luxurious suites. The beautiful Orchid Room for dining; cocktail lounge and bar; the lovely Mezzanine for relaxation. Ideal atmosphere for rest, study, and comfort.

Large rooms with private bath

$2.00 Single—$2.50 Double and up

Without private bath

$1.50 Single—$2.00 Double and up

WALTER W. SCOTT, *Manager*

HOTEL THERESA

7th Ave. at 125th St., New York City

California
HOTEL SIMMONS
"A home away from home"
542 6th Ave.—San Diego

Missouri
HARLEM HOTEL
3438 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.

Ohio
WARD APARTMENT HOTEL
4113 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland

STOP DRINKING IT CAN BE DONE

Thousands have learned from me how I broke the whiskey spell. If alcohol is rotting your Home, Health and Happiness, let me tell you the way to end the curse of Drink. Get the answer to your problem, write NEWTON, Dept. P.O Box 861, Hollywood, California.

HR7

JUST OUT

Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace

By W. E. B. Du Bois

A ringing challenge to postwar peace plans from the point of view of the colored races. Order a copy from THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP, 69 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. Price $2.00.

INSURE WITH NEGRO COMPANIES

They provide: SECURITY for loved Ones, JOBS for Trained Negroes and ECONOMIC POWER for the Group

The National Negro Insurance Association reported for 1943:

—Assets of $45,303,718.74
—Income of $66,049,648.08
—Insurance in force: $526,017,578.00
—Policies in force: 3,190,997
—Employment (36 companies reporting) 8,022 Negroes

GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Old Line Legal Reserve Company)
CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS AND TEXAS
Wm. Nickerson, Jr., President
Geo. A. Beavers, Jr., Vice-President
Norman O. Houston, Secretary-Treasurer

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company

C. C. Spaulding, President Durham, N. C.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE can be achieved by adoption of a foresighted Life Insurance Program. There is a North Carolina Mutual Policy perfectly suited to your needs and income ability.

"NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL POLICIES"

A Limited Supply of

BOUND VOLUMES

of

THE CRISIS

For 1943 and 1944

NOW AVAILABLE

$3.50 *Each Postpaid*

•

Send check or money order for number of volumes desired to

THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Ave. New York 3, N. Y.

People Are Still Reading and Talking About These Two Books...

A RISING WIND

By Walter White

A firsthand report on the treatment of Negro troops in the European war theatre.

Price $2.00

AND

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS

***Edited* by Rayford W. Logan**

Fourteen contributors give up-to-date statements on the Negro's desires in the light of contemporary affairs.

Price $3.50

★ ★ ★

You Must Not Miss These Two Significant Novels on the South...

THE WINDS OF FEAR

By Hodding Carter

A story of the South written by a Southerner of insight and sympathy.

Price $2.50

TRAGIC GROUND

By Erskine Caldwell

Remember the Caldwell of "Tobacco Road"? Here we have the author in the same kind of story. Caldwell has written a book full of humor, anger, and pity.

Price $2.50

★ ★ ★

Order Your Copies of These Books from

(All orders filled promptly)

THE CRISIS BOOKSHOP

69 FFifth Ave. New York 3, N. Y.

Men And Women In The Armed Services Have Not Quit Fighting And Serving—So Why Should We Quit Buying War Bonds And Stamps?

52ND ANNUAL STATEMENT
(Condensed)
SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.
As of
December 31, 1944

ASSETS

CASH: In office and in banks and trust companies	$ 64,222.05	
Bonds and Stocks	903,035.86	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	101,247.34	
Collateral and Policy Loans	9,048.46	
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	10,413.84	
Net Amount of Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	9,374.48	
Real Estate	429,242.74	
GROSS ASSETS		$1,526,584.77
Assets Not Admitted		8,509.16
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS		$1,518,075.61

LIABILITIES

Reserves Required by Law (On policies in force)	$772,336.06	
Reserve for Depreciation of Assets	100,000.00	
Reserve for Estimated Policy Claims	7,608.00	
Gross Premiums Paid in Advance	21,992.96	
Other Liabilities (Employees' Deposits, Taxes, Etc.)	49,571.70	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 951,508.72
Capital Paid-Up		150,000.00
Surplus		416,566.89
TOTAL		$1,518,075.61
Insurance in Force, December 31, 1944		$9,156,686.58
Total Claims Paid Policyholders to Dec. 31, 1944		$8,834,820.14

Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.

Home Office: THIRD & CLAY STREETS

Richmond 19, Virginia

DISTRICT OFFICES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT VIRGINIA AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT REASONABLE RATES

(Ask for your copy of this statement)